Saturday Night

May 15, 1954 • 10 Cents

The Front Page

Boy X was found dead the other day. He had left his play with other boys at the Ontario Training School in Cobourg, slipped into the dormitory, tied his belt to an upper bunk and hanged himself. He was well behaved, intelligent and had an attractive, friendly smile, according to the people at the school. He had also lived 14 years, long enough to decide that life for the unwanted is too cold and empty to be endured.

He had a name, this Boy X, and at one time a home of sorts, although for most of his few years it seems he had been an unwelcome guest in the house. He was born into a world at war, and while his father was busying himself being a soldier in foreign lands, his mother found little time to spend at home with her child. When the father returned there was a separation, then divorce—and trouble at school for Boy X. The father remarried, and he and his new wife decided that they could not be bothered trying to get the youngster straightened out; he was incorrigible, they said, and a psychiatrist recommended that he be sent to the training school.

He did well there. His conduct was good, his intelligence quotient high, and the people in charge

BLANCHE THEBOM: Natural Assets (Page 4)

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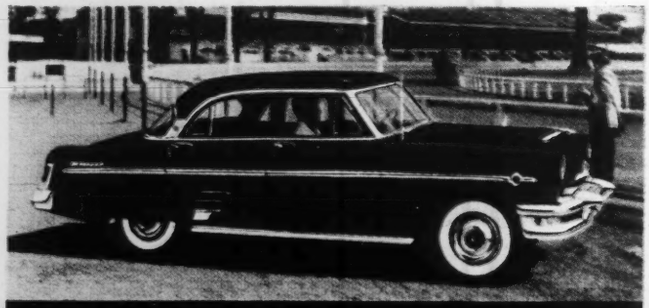

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CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

obviously liked him. But it was not home. Boy X went back to what might have been home at Christmastime and stayed there for three months. Early in April he returned to the training school, and a few weeks later, unloved and alone, he crept into the dormitory and died.

That is the story of Boy X. It is not quite finished, of course, because it will take a week or two more for the quick bright thing that was a child to be completely forgotten. And in that time some person may speculate idly about the man the boy might have been had not despair taken the breath from the body—idly, because death is final and there are so many more important things to think about than how a small boy came to be hanging from an upper bunk in a "reform" school.

Our Changing Styles

IT'S NOT many weeks since the U.S. Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, produced what was described as a foreign policy with a New Look. It got as disenchanted a reception as most New Looks, and now Charles Wilson, the Secretary of Defence, suggests that the time has come for a policy tailored to a Second New Look. If Mr. Dulles obliges, we may be on the verge of a dazzling era of *haute couture* in international affairs. The possibilities are endless; even if the arbiters of fashion in foreign policies get tired of numerals, along about the 2,179,418th New Look, they have a great variety of verbal combinations at their disposal—Another New Look, Still Another New Look, Another Second New Look, A Really New New Look, and so on to infinity or the explosion of a No Second Look Bomb.

Visiting Bevanite

WE CAUGHT up with Jennie Lee, who is also Mrs. Aneurin Bevan and the Labor member of the British Parliament for a riding in Staffordshire, as she was on her way last week to one of the gatherings that she was to address in Toronto.

"I'm going to talk about colonialism," she said. "It seems to me the madness of the modern world is that politically conservative elements are carrying out policies that prevent all agreements and make outcasts of their opponents." The words came in a rush from the intense little woman. "When I left London, Nehru's plan for peace in Indo-China seemed the only hopeful thing on the horizon. Now Mr. Eden may be able to work with him to bring about a settlement in Korea, as well as in Indo-China. I know that Mr. Eden is anxious to have China admitted to the UN as soon as there is a settlement in Korea. The French were offered the same terms in Indo-China that we accepted in

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Burma. It is senseless to attempt to crush nationalist sentiments in countries. It has never once worked, and as far as I can see it never will. If Churchill had had his way, he would have made another Indo-China out of India."

How was her husband's feud with Clement Attlee, leader of the British Labor party, progressing? Mr. Bevan, we gathered, was quite active, had a lot of support for his belief that Germany should not be rearmed — "Nazis at this very moment are coming back into positions of great power in Germany and the Socialists there are begging us not to rearm the country" — and the Labor party would win the next election. But the feud? The British press, she said, was given to distorting and coloring the news.

Someone earlier had asked her about

Miller

JENNIE LEE: Bile beans.

commercial television in Britain. She was against it—"It would be simply barbarous to have a television program interrupted for a talk on bile beans". Apparently she had not considered the probable demand for bile beans in Britain if Mr. Bevan took over from Mr. Attlee.

For Easier Trade

IF THE western nations really are going to do any substantial amount of trading with satellite states in the Communist empire, some system of time-payments will have to be worked out. Countries like Rumania and Hungary find it almost impossible, apparently, to pay for their imports with enough goods of acceptable quality and they have just as much difficulty digging up cash that is hard enough to be useful to the traders. Considering that the satellites are $10 million behind in their payments to Austria alone, it is clear that a more imaginative approach to the trading problem is required. It might be possible, for instance, to work out a rate of exchange on employees of the People's Republics whereby the Soviet colonies could get what they need from the West by making a down payment of, say, one premier and then monthly instalments of two undersecretaries and a cipher clerk.

Seasonal Note

AS SPRING tried to get settled in Southern Ontario a couple of weeks ago, the Royal Alexandra Theatre in Toronto blossomed with signs that announced, "Now, 'The Fourposter'" and "Coming, 'Twin Beds'". The possibility that the legitimate theatre was moving off the stage and into bed startled us for a moment, until we realized that this was, after all, the mating and nesting season.

A Passion for Jails

EVERY Canadian knows that this country has achieved miracles of industrial production, which have been made possible by Canadian know-how, hard work, thrift and so on—or at least he should know, because he has been told about it often enough. But what he does not know or refuses to understand, is that this country also has a knack for producing criminals. We cannot claim credit for much inventiveness in this matter, however, because our gimmick, while efficient, is embarrassingly primitive; we simply pack our offenders off to jail and hope for the best. What we get, of course, is the worst.

Every so often there is a reminder that our system of handling law-breakers is not very clever. Just the other day Maj.-Gen. R. B. Gibson, Commissioner of Penitentiaries, in a report to Parliament, expressed his worry about the way youths up to 18 years of age were being sent to federal prisons. There were 227 of them committed during the year ending March 31, 1953, he said, and of these 18 were less than 16 years old. He did not mention that one 13-year-old had been sent to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

Our passion for putting people in prison is such that in 1950 the equivalent of one out of every 139 Canadians spent some time in a cell; during the same period, England and Wales together sent only one person out of every 2,095 to jail. What we are doing, of course, is turning young offenders into hardened criminals, creating an ever-growing army of "repeaters", costing ourselves a lot of money and wasting a good bit of our most precious natural resource—men and women.

In some parts of the country a start has

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been made on a more enlightened treatment of law-breakers, particularly of youngsters who have slipped from grace. Gen. Gibson spoke hopefully of the "improved facilities" being set up in some provinces and of the increased use of probation, but not nearly enough is being done along these lines. Probably the greatest single thing we could do to reverse the trend would be to organize a system of probation similar to that in Britain; it would be far more constructive a step than moaning about the increase in crime and the need for more and bigger jails.

Sumptuous Sound

A COUPLE of weeks from now a tall, well-fashioned woman will walk on to the stage at Maple Leaf Gardens in Toronto and proceed to do the part of Princess Amneris in the Metropolitan Opera Company's production of *Aïda*. By the time the final curtain drops, another audience will have heard and seen the role handled as it should be, with royal passion and a smouldering beauty. The woman will be Blanche Thebom, who has as many natural assets as any opera singer has any right to possess—a lush mezzo-soprano voice of rich range, a fine appearance, the physical equipment and artistic versatility to range from *Die Walküre* to *Cosi Fan Tutte*, and quick intelligence.

We must confess that we may be prejudiced, because we have never been able to sustain the proper critical dispassion at any performance by Miss Thebom; but we are in good company—the *New York Times* gushed, after her appearance at the Metropolitan as Delilah, "Such soft, sumptuous sound might have melted the heart of a stronger man than Samson". It has been thus almost since she left her job as a secretary in Canton, Ohio, in 1939 to start studying in New York. After she made her debut in that city in 1944, one critic ended an excited review with the blunt suggestion that the Metropolitan could use her; less than a year later she appeared in *Die Walküre* at the Met.

Social Worker

WHEN 2,500 delegates representing 50 countries who will gather at the University of Toronto next month for the International Conference of Social Work will not include any representatives of nations who live behind iron or bamboo curtains. There could be some last-minute arrivals, of course, if Premier Malenkov decides to do a little more of the mind-changing in which he has been indulging recently, but Joseph R. Hoffer, the Conference's secretary-general, did not appear to be optimistic about it when we talked with him a while ago. Mr. Hoffer, who had been discussing plans for the June meeting with Canadian officials, explained that the international forum was held every two years and was open to any individual or group interested in social work, but the Communist countries had ignored the invitations sent to them.

"At our last conference, in Madras, the Chinese even received an invitation through the Indian Government," he said, "but there wasn't any response. The concept of social welfare in Communist China differs from that in the democratic nations, and the Chinese leaders must have felt there was nothing to gain from our discussions. I got some conception of their attitude when I was in Nanking at the end of the war—I was there for 14 months, working for United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation."

Mr. Hoffer has been secretary-general of the Conference for five years. "I have always been a social worker," he said. "My first job after college was taking charge of welfare and recreation at an orphans' home in Ohio. Later I became State Director of Community Organization for the National Youth Administration of Ohio. Then I was secretary of the Community Division of the Philadelphia Council of Social Agencies. Early in the war I went to Washington as executive officer of the U.S. Committee on Civilian Evacuation, and later I did a stint in the Navy. My headquarters now are in New York. The idea of holding an International Conference originated more than 25 years ago, and the first meeting took place in Paris in 1928. Paris has always been a favorite for first meetings. The Conference met every four years thereafter, until the start of World War II. Most of the countries attending have national committees preparing for this now—evidence of the social conscience at work in the world."

JOSEPH HOFFER: No response.

Civil Defence

THE HON. PAUL MARTIN, Minister of Health, gave Toronto a public spanking the other day for not paying more attention to civil defence. Every city in Canada with a population of 50,000 or more had a fatter budget for civil defence than Toronto, he mourned. Vancouver was spending $250,000, Edmonton $180,000, Calgary $80,000, Winnipeg $60,000, and Montreal had set aside $212,000; Toronto was scraping up only $16,000. A few hours after Mr. Martin administered his rebuke, however, Provincial Secretary Arthur Welsh, head of Ontario's civil defence organization, made it quite clear that the Ontario Government considers CD to be a Federal responsibility. "We do not intend to saddle our municipalities with all kinds of new expenditures," Col. Welsh said.

Common sense is on the side of the province in this matter. There is no doubt that a lot of the money now being spent on civil defence by various municipalities will be wasted because not enough thinking has been done about the kinds of attack Canada could expect if war should come. There are few targets here that are important enough to make an attacker try to blot them out, but if they were destroyed, Canada's productive capacity would be reduced to a negligible quantity. Their protection, then, is a matter of greatest importance to the entire nation. Moreover, as Mr. Martin himself recently pointed out, the advent of the H-bomb changes the whole concept of the defence of densely populated, heavily industrialized areas, where plans may have to be built around the need for evacuating hundreds of thousands of people quickly and without panic. On the other hand, there are scores of smaller communities that could not be considered even secondary targets, and their destruction, while tragic, would have little effect on the nation's ability to fight back; it would be silly for these municipal governments to let themselves be rushed into heavy spending when what they require is little more than a decent measure of civilian organization.

The mere spending of money means little; Canada already is paying more per capita for civil defence than either Britain or the United States, but it does not necessarily follow that we are better protected or that we are getting our money's worth. What is needed at this time is a thorough reassessment of what Canada should have in the way of civil defence and how it is to be paid for; and that work can only be done properly at Ottawa.

Augustus John

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This spring, the English Royal Academy is honoring its most colorful member, Augustus John, OM, RA. Almost 500 of his paintings and drawings are on exhibition at London's Burlington House. John, who once shared the life of the gypsies, has been the leading British painter for half a century.

"LADY IN BLACK", IN THE ART GALLERY OF TORONTO

John has written that "in art, as with a beautiful woman, courtship, not violence, wins the prize". His own courtship of wine and women has won him a legendary reputation. Born in Tenby, Wales, he spent his early manhood travelling by caravan in Britain and Europe. Later, he did illuminating portraits of such figures as Churchill, Bernard Shaw, James Joyce, Thomas Hardy and Dylan Thomas, as well as of gypsies and his companions of the London pubs.

"THE MASK", OWNED BY INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES

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"CYCLAMEN", IN CANADA'S NATIONAL GALLERY

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Thought's End

Warrior, warrior, shining bright
In the murders of the night,
What damned angel framed thine eye
And thy Satanic symmetry?

Warrior, warrior, shall we build
Jerusalem in this green land?
Ah no, 'tis better to have killed
And crawled beneath the Master's hand.

Warrior, warrior, give us grace.
No, no, and never; there's no space
For you and us, for death and life.
No, no. I am the whole of strife.

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Saturday Night

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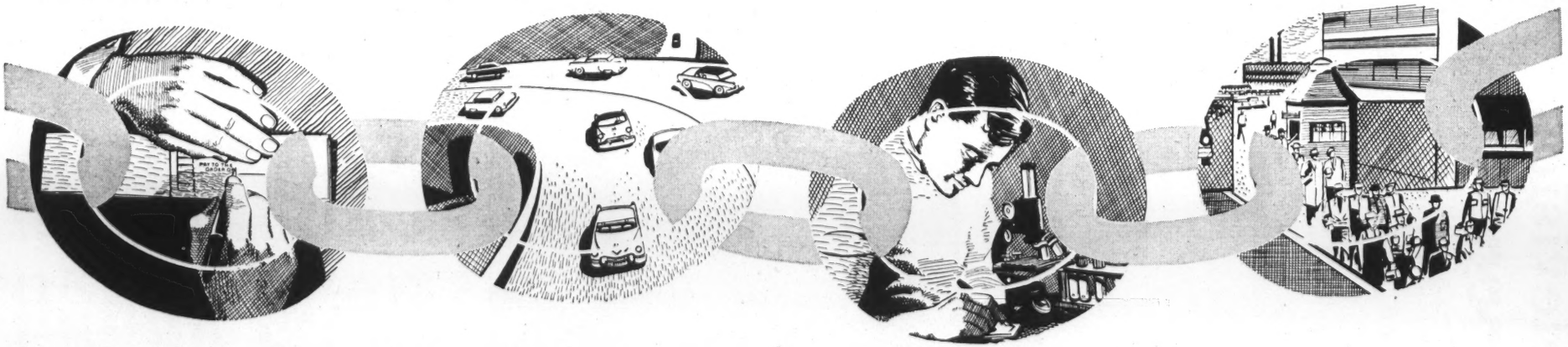

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The Atomic Armorer's Strange Reward

By ANTHONY WEST

OUR PICTURE MAGAZINES last month were dominated by superb color photographs of the hydrogen bomb in the act of bursting. My first feelings were of disgust; one photograph in particular filled me with repulsion because for one thousandth of a second the explosion had borne the aspect of an enormous carbuncle, swollen and filled with poison, rising out of human flesh. It was terrifying to realize that this loathsome symptom of inner corruption, this deadly inflammation of the terrestrial tissue, was not brought about by a disease, but was deliberately induced by men in their search for power and dominance over other men.

After the first shock had passed, and laying moral questions aside, I was filled with a certain awed admiration of the thing as a triumph of the armorer's art. A few centuries ago a fighting man would delight to praise and honor the smith who made him a true steel blade and a good cuirass that would enable him to go into battle on better than level terms with his enemy. Now the armorers of the American Republic had put into the hands of its soldiers a weapon which is incomparably more powerful than anything that has ever been at the disposal of human beings before. I assumed in my childish way that I had either missed, or that I would presently see, announcements that the Republic was grateful for this enormous accession of power, and that it would heap rewards and honors on the armorers who had forged this instrument for it.

I put the magazine aside and began to read the paper. Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, who did more than any other one man to make the atom bomb and the hydrogen bomb available to the military of the United States, had been suspended as a security risk and hearings were to be held. The following day I read, without any kind of belief in what I was reading, a statement made by Charles Wilson, the United States Secretary of Defence, that regardless of the outcome of the security risk charges he would not make further use of the services of Dr. Oppenheimer.

"It was," said Mr. Wilson, "a lot like a bank being careful about its tellers. A banker would be loath to hire a gambler or a former convict, even if he was certain that the gambler or convict had reformed. The banker wouldn't hire such an individual because he wouldn't want to put the man under the strain of temptation."

There was, as it happened, a convict in the affair who figured in the statement of complaint against Dr. Oppenheimer drawn up by the Atomic Energy Commission, one Paul Crouch. This individual did time in 1925-28 for trying to set up some kind of revolutionary organization in the army, and after his release from prison worked for the Communist party. He claims that he broke with the party in 1946 after a long soul-baring talk with Judge Oscar B. Dancy and an FBI man which took place in Brownsville, Texas. Crouch has given detailed accounts of this conversion, and is particularly definite about the presence of the Judge, whom he has described as "a personal friend from my home county". Judge Dancy states, for the record, that he was not present, and that to his knowledge he has never met Crouch.

Since 1946 Crouch has been employed in the Justice Department as a professional informer so often that he describes himself currently as being "in Government employ". He was a leading figure in the process against the physicist, Dr. Joseph Weinberg, but the Justice Department did not dare bring him into court to testify. It is not hard to figure out why. Once when he was a witness under oath, Crouch was faced with a letter he had written about a former associate which contained a number of statements that were demonstrably untrue. He cleared up the whole matter by saying, "I am in the habit of writing letters to my friends and imaginary persons, sometimes to kings and other foreign persons in which I place myself in an imaginary position. I do that to develop my imaginary powers. That is why this letter is semi-fiction. Part of it is true and part of it is not."

Miller

DR. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER: Unreliable with the petty cash?

It is the word of this sterling character which the Government of the United States prefers to that of Dr. Oppenheimer, and it is on his evidence that the most serious charge against the scientist is made: that he attended, with Dr. Weinberg, a closed meeting of the professional section of the Communist Party of Alameda county. At the time when the meeting was said to have taken place, Dr. Weinberg was with his dangerously sick wife at a place five hundred miles distant from the meeting-place, and Dr. Oppenheimer was rather further off in New Mexico. Nevertheless, the charge is published as a contribution to the public disgrace of this great scientist.

ALL THIS is bad enough. But the general outline and the details of the bill of complaint are even worse. Dr. Oppenheimer is at no point charged with any illegality or with any disloyal act. His disgrace is supported by general charges of a fantastic character: "It was reported that your wife . . . was formerly the wife of a member of the Communist party who was killed in Spain in 1937 . . . It was further reported that your brother's wife was a member of the Communist party in 1938 . . . It was further reported that in 1945 Frank and Jackie Oppenheimer were invited to an informal reception at the Russian Consulate . . . It was reported that you were a subscriber to the *Daily People's World* . . ." All this twaddle assembled over the years by J. Edgar Hoover and his minions in the FBI from such sources as Mr. Crouch has now taken on greater substance than Dr. Oppenheimer's real and enormous services to the United States, and is used to put him in a position in which Mr. Wilson can place him on a footing in his own remarkable mind with gamblers and convicted embezzlers who might be expected to be unreliable with the petty cash.

There is a final irony in the question of rewards. In the days when Dr. Oppenheimer was thought worthy of employment by the United States Government, his hire was $50 a day. Mr. Crouch, the ex-convict who likes to develop his imag-

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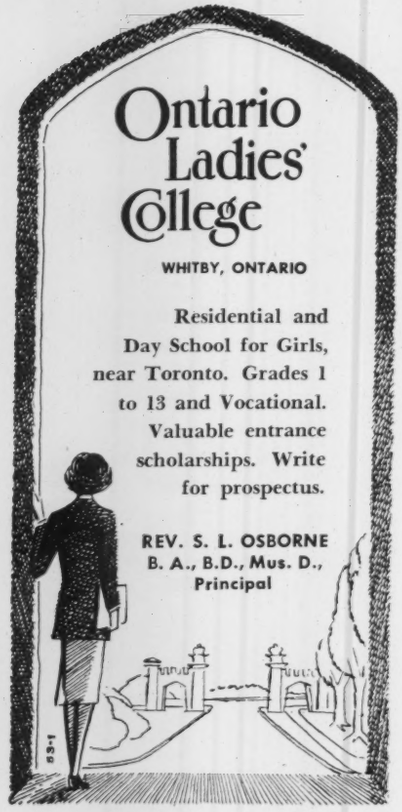

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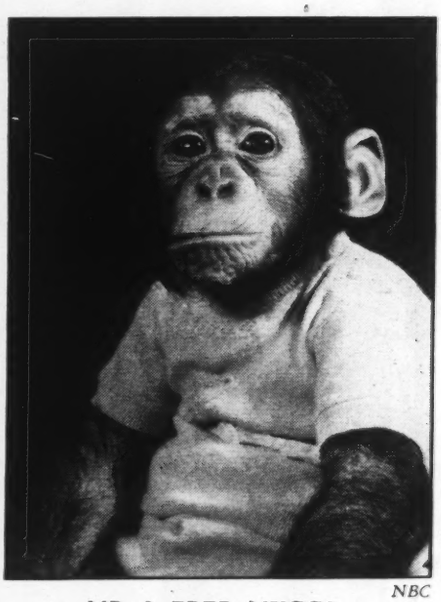
Television

Big Switch In The Morning

By Hugh Garner

A FEW WEEKS AGO the officials of WBEN-TV in Buffalo, N.Y., the only television station I can receive on my set in the morning, switched their opening program from NBC's "Today" to CBS's "The Morning Show". It was a blow from which it took me a long time to recover. The reasons for the switch don't have to be gone into in detail here, except to say that it was part of the station's plan to make WBEN-TV a Columbia affiliate; they have been replacing NBC programs with their CBS opposite numbers.

I missed Dave Garroway's languid approach to interviews with nuclear scientists and demonstrations of fireproof ironing-board covers, Jack Lescoulie's sportscasts, Frank Blair's suave and debonair resumé of the morning's news, and the capers of a young chimpanzee with the Chamber of Commerce name of J. Fred Muggs. Other features of the show that I missed were the morning weather reports, and the sight of crowds of visiting yahoos who stood on the sidewalk in front of the broad-windowed studio and waved and smiled when the cameras were turned their way. Many of them would hold up home-made signs reading, "Hi, Aunt Minnie!", "Hello, Laura, Fred and Charlie in Toledo!", or "Coming Home Tuesday, Mom!". It was sort of homey, and gave me a mannequin's view of the constantly changing New York human panorama.



NBC

MR. J. FRED MUGGS

"The Morning Show", on the other hand seemed at first to be a second-rate imitation of its predecessor. Instead of Garroway we now have Walter Cronkite, instead of Lescoulie there is a pleasant young man by the name of Jim McKay, and instead of J. Fred Muggs there is a lion hand-puppet wearing a crown and the kingly title of Charlemane (without the "g"). For the past few mornings I have been letting the toast burn once again while I compared the two shows. At first I thought I would do a piece knocking "The Morning Show" as a deliberate steal from "Today", which was the original morning show on any network, but I began to like it instead. In fact, I think now that in several respects it is better than "Today".

In the first place the weather reports are better, and the weather map is presided over by a charming young lady named Carol Reed, who gives the job far more concentration than Dave Garroway ever did. During the playing of popular records there are several puppets who mimic the vocalists and do disjointed dances. The news reports as read by Charles Collingwood are given a much better treatment than the same ones read by Frank Blair, who had a pontificial mien, even if he was only talking about a dog show. Charlemane will never be able to replace the simian antics of J. Fred Muggs, but for a canvas and mop-haired piece of puppetry he has a charm all his own.

The outside view as shown by the cameras of "The Morning Show" features lower Park Avenue, which is a poor substitute for the street-level crowds of "Today", but on the other hand the clever dancing puppets are aesthetically more rewarding than the sight, morning after morning, of a crowd of eager beavers holding up signs to the people back home, and incidentally saving themselves the price of a telephone call or a telegram.

In a month or two I will be just as rabid a fan of "The Morning Show" as I used to be of "Today". None of this proves anything except that man, including the televiewer, is a creature of habit. And who wants to make decisions before breakfast?

THE CONQUEST OF TUBERCULOSIS

THE STORY of our fight against this disease is one of the most heartening in the annals of health progress. Among other things, it shows what people can do through organized efforts to attack a disease.

Fifty years ago, tuberculosis was the leading cause of death in our country. If it had continued to kill at the same rate as in the early 1900's, more than 30,000 Canadians would die of the disease this year.

Our fight to control tuberculosis, however, has been so successful that its annual toll in Canada has dropped to less than 2,000 lives.

Despite the dramatic decline in the *death rate*, the number of tuberculosis cases remains high. Today more than 35,000 Canadians are affected by the disease . . . and over 20,000 of them have tuberculosis in an infectious form so that it can be spread to others.

Worse still, thousands of these potential spreaders of tuberculosis *are not under medical supervision.* These cases account for many, if not most, of the new victims discovered each year in our country. The number of cases with active, or probably active, tuberculosis found in 1953 was over 10,000.

How can we reduce the tuberculosis death rate still further and prevent the development of new cases? Here are some of the ways which authorities recommend:

1. See your doctor for regular health examinations and follow his advice about how to keep in the best possible physical condition. *The higher your level of health, the better your resistance will be to tuberculosis.*

2. If you notice any of the possible symptoms of tuberculosis — persistent cough, constant fatigue, loss of weight, pain in the chest — consult your doctor promptly. Through an X-ray of your chest, he can usually tell whether tuberculosis of the lungs is present. *Early discovery is the best road to early recovery.*

3. If tuberculosis occurs, your doctor will recommend treatment . . . probably in a hospital . . . where the most modern care can be given. While rest in bed is still an important method of treatment, doctors now have many new weapons to combat tuberculosis. Among these are surgical operations which give diseased lung areas extra rest and often hasten recovery.

There are also new anti-tuberculosis drugs which doctors sometimes prescribe singly or in combination with other forms of treatment. In many cases, these bring rapid improvement.

Once the disease is brought under control, you can usually resume your normal way of living, with periodic check-ups to make sure the disease does not become active again.

If everyone observes these and other safeguards and precautions recommended by health officials, the number of tuberculosis cases could be even further reduced.

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Letter from Washington

Political Advice vs. Economic Facts

By Max Freedman

IN THE SEQUEL to the Randall Report has been discouraging. World opinion was disturbed by the refusal of the leading Congressional members of the Commission to accept the report's major recommendation. This hostility seemed to foreshadow a struggle in Congress that would destroy any chance of the United States opening its market on a large scale to goods from the rest of the world. In Congress itself there has been very limited support for the report's recommendation that the tariff should be reduced over the next three years by about fifteen per cent. The fate of this recommendation and of other parts of the report depends, however, on the vigor and consistency with which President Eisenhower sustains his proposals.

It is generally agreed in Washington that Mr. Eisenhower is deeply committed, intellectually and emotionally, to the philosophy that the United States must take risks, if necessary, to fulfil its role as the world's greatest creditor nation. This theme forms the subject of his talk with many visitors to the White House, and if he can stir his party leaders with some of his zeal, the Randall Report may yet yield something more than a meagre harvest.

Miller

SECRETARY of Commerce Weeks.

There is another way of looking at the Report. Even with all its divisions and reservations, the Report should set at rest any fears of the Republican party slumping into the dangerous excesses of economic nationalism. Republicans in Congress have no more intention of writing another Hawley-Smoot tariff law than Mr. Eisenhower has of imitating Mr. Hoover's policies in the event of serious economic trouble. By the same token, it should be realized that there is absolutely no chance of Congress following the advice of a small, but determined, minority who want to remove the right to negotiate under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act from the White House and State Department. No country would consent to negotiate with the United States if all agreements in trade matters were subject to a veto by Congress. In short, the Randall Report marks few brave beginnings in economic policy, but the shrill voices that make such a clamor in Congress must be discounted. I believe American policy, on balance, will continue pretty much as it has in the past few years.

In Canada, of course, there is concern about American farm policy. So there should be; but it would be wrong to blame the Republicans. It is significant that one of Ezra T. Benson's strongest supporters in Congress is Senator Anderson, a former Secretary of Agriculture in the Truman Administration. Unfortunately, the Democrats—and the Republicans—are not all being governed by these standards of statesmanship. Senator Humphrey, for example, is far more conscious of the need to win farmers' votes in Minnesota this year than he is of the duty to speak as a responsible leader of the Democratic party. Among Republicans, the strongest critic of Mr. Benson is Senator Milton Young, who makes no secret of the fact that he is a mere servant of farm sentiment in the Midwest.

I believe there is wisdom as well as courage in Mr. Benson's farm plan it is all the greater tragedy, therefore, that the proposals were presented to Congress with such an extraordinary lack of skill. Little will be left of the philosophy which inspired the Benson plan after Congress finishes its criticism.

But I am told by many officials in the Department of Agriculture that the United States will not dump its surplus wheat on the world market at unfair prices.

I have also been watching the leaders

He's Sharp!

. . . when protecting his family. The little porcupine, unable to protect himself with soft quills, runs to his parents when danger threatens. The older and wiser one bristles out and leaves stinging reminders that he can take care of his family's security.

Your family too relies on you for their protection.

If you were to die prematurely, your wife would need an income to raise and educate your family . . . and enough to keep her from becoming a financial burden on your children in her later years.

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of the AFL and the CIO in recent weeks. They have attacked the Eisenhower Administration with great bluntness. It could have surprised no one that the trade union leaders should be critical of the Republicans; their support of Adlai Stevenson in the election campaign gave ample warning; but their complaints have been edged with bitterness as unemployment figures have risen. Here again I feel that the Republicans have missed their chance. Many of them have retorted with asperity to Labor's charges. The conviction has taken hold that Sinclair Weeks, as Secretary of Commerce, has more influence in any cabinet discussion of Taft-Hartley than has James P. Mitchell as Secretary of Labor; and most of Mr. Weeks's views would have been dismissed as absolute prejudices by Senator Taft.

In Canada you probably hear very little about President Eisenhower's policy on public power; yet the election this fall will probably turn less on the high-sounding issues of foreign policy than on the prosaic issues of unemployment, farm prices, and power. Quietly, but persistently, the Secretary of the Interior, Douglas McKay, with the support of the White House, has been conducting a campaign against public power. The official defence is that the Administration wants to transfer responsibility from the Federal Treasury to the various states.

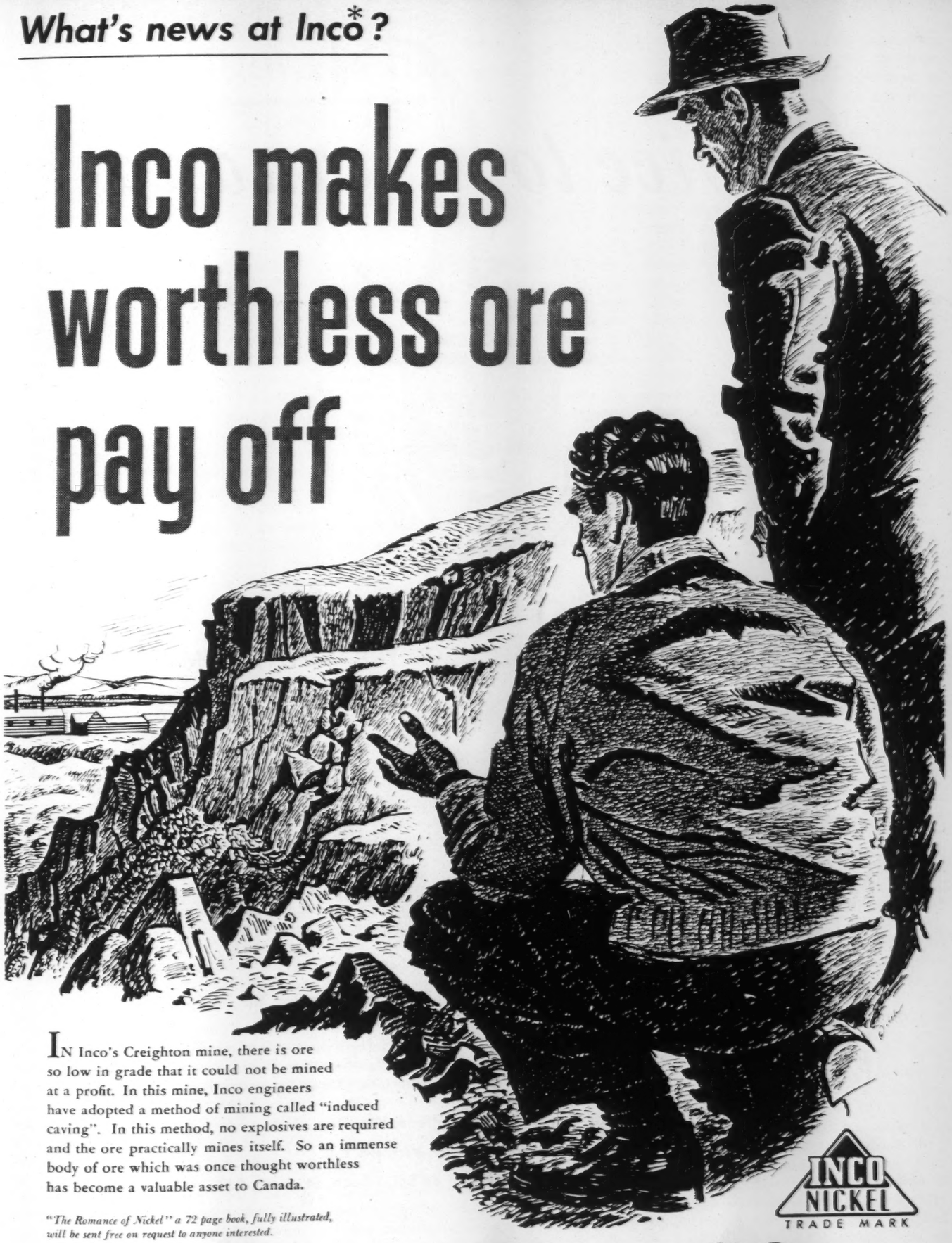
Behind each of these specific economic questions is a troubling anxiety about the general drift and philosophy of the Eisenhower Administration. This public concern is based on a paradox, for the President is being criticized by some Republicans for his failure to repeal the New Deal even while his critics think that the Administration is willing to drift slackly on the tide of events. The confusion has been increased by President Eisenhower's description of himself as a conservative in economic matters and as a liberal in all questions of civil liberty.

Amid all this confusion, there is one firm core of reality: the men who advise President Eisenhower (and he is very much at the mercy of his advisers) know that the Republican party, in its present form, might easily be destroyed by another major depression. They also know that many of the techniques that now sustain the American economy owe their development and popularity to the New Deal and the Fair Deal.

There are officials in the Treasury Department and in the President's Council of Economic Advisers who are masters of economic thought and who are undaunted by the challenge. But only the President can effectively assure the United States, and indeed world opinion, that these policies will be resolutely used in time of danger. I wish President Eisenhower would stop listening to his political experts and consult his economic advisers.

What's news at Inco*?

Inco makes worthless ore pay off



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Ottawa Letter

Interruptions in the Budget Debate

By John A. Stevenson

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS reassembled in a somewhat subdued mood. The absence of any spirit of militancy on the opposition benches suggests that it will jog along with the disposal of its business during May and that, when the first severe heatwave of June makes a longer sojourn in Ottawa a distasteful prospect for members, a vigorous spurt will wind up the session quickly.

The most surprising event of the first week was the casual announcement of Prime Minister St. Laurent that his Government did not intend to seek a renewal of the Emergency Powers Act, which has been such a cause of controversy in all recent sessions. Until last session the Liberals had always been able to count upon the support of the CCF for their argument that the emergency created by the cold war demanded that the Cabinet should be endowed with semi-dictatorial powers; the Progressive Conservatives, usually backed by the Social Crediters, had contended in vain that, if an emergency existed, the War Measures Act supplied all the special authority needed for sudden action, and that the additional powers sought were an indefensible invasion of the rights of Parliament.

During the last session, however, the Government found its bill for the renewal of emergency powers opposed not only by the CCF but by two Liberals of an independent outlook and Ministers, having discovered by experience that in recent years occasions when these powers needed to be exercised had been very rare, have evidently decided that their perpetuation was not worth another long parliamentary battle.

The completion of the main Budget debate has been prevented by the interspersion of estimates, but some very interesting contributions to it have been made by French-speaking members. Two Progressive Conservatives, Léon Balcer (Three Rivers) and J.-Wilfrid Dufresne (Quebec West) supported the demand for the deduction of the full amount of Quebec's provincial income tax from Federal income taxation and arraigned the Government for its centralizing tendencies. But the Prime Minister must have been gratified by evidence of the solidarity of his French-Canadian followers in support of his policy.

The best defence of it came from Roch Pinard (Chambly-Rouville), now Under-Secretary for External Affairs, in a well-reasoned speech, in which he argued that the supremacy of the Federal power was essential to prevent provincial legislatures from creating a state of anarchy in the country. He offered an admirable summary of the situation in these closing words: "We are not dealing with a struggle between self-proclaimed autonomists in Quebec and ourselves, whom they call centralizers. Instead it is a struggle between the Union Nationale and national unity."

Raymond Bruneau (Glengarry-Prescott), as a spokesman of French-speaking Canadians living outside Quebec, repudiated Mr. Duplessis's contention that the British North America Act was a pact between the two basic races of Canada and rejected the Quebec Premier's thesis that "the so-called protection of Quebec's provincial autonomy" was bound up with "the defence of the rights and the survival of French-Canadians, no matter where they lived in Canada". Maurice Breton (Joliette-L'Assomption-Montcalm) maintained that the Duplessis claim for provincial priority in powers of direct taxation, if conceded, would frustrate the efforts of the Federal Government to solve difficult problems and simultaneously foster national unity, without which "Our provinces one after the other may eventually become small republics".

Capital Press

HON. ROBERT H. WINTERS: As usual, pestered by queries.

When the estimates of the Department of Public Works came up for discussion, Mr. Winters was, as usual, pestered by queries from members of the opposition about works urgently needed in their constituencies, and had to cope with the normal crop of complaints that pledges blithely given to attract votes had now been cheerfully forgotten. But it is curious that the opposition has so far made no effort to interrogate Mr. Winters about the deplorable mess in which he is believed to have found the affairs of the department when he took charge of it about a year ago. Ever since, he and a capable new Deputy-Minister, Major-General H. A. Young, whose services he enlisted, have had to occupy most of their energies in a process of rigorous housecleaning, which has been accompanied by what is called a "shakeup" among the higher personnel of the department.

MR. GARDINER, the Minister of Agriculture, has always enjoyed the respect of his opponents at Ottawa as a competent administrator and skilful parliamentary gladiator, but few of them could cherish much affection for a politician whose intense devotion to Liberalism made him prone to treat holders of other faiths as lesser breeds without the law. Now in his 71st year, the onset of old age and failing health has mellowed Mr. Gardiner's almost bigoted partisanship, with the result that many of his political foes have become quite fond of the doughty old warrior and listen with friendly ears to his speeches.

He was on what cricketers call a difficult pitch, however, when his estimates gave him an opportunity to review the agricultural situation, but he put up a brave front and scouted the idea that the farmers had any reason for despondency. He cited an impressive array of figures to show that their aggregate cash income, which had been just short of $5,000 million in the three-year period 1943-45, had risen to $8,200 million for the period 1951-53. While he admitted the existence of huge unsold stocks of wheat and butter, he contended that they were assets, whose value would be realized in due course, and not a subject for lamentation.

Members of the opposition like John A. Charlton (PC, Brant-Haldimand), Colonel D. S. Harkness (PC, Calgary East) and Fred S. Zaplitny (CCF, Dauphin) roundly challenged his claim that "all farmers realize that they are in a better position today than they have been at any other time", and waxed eloquent about the difficulties and tribulations in which the farmers had become involved through the errors and miscalculations of the Government. CCF members from Saskatchewan also plagued Mr. Gardiner about his pledges in regard to the irrigation project on the South Saskatchewan River.

Foreign Affairs

It Doesn't Quite Make Sense

By Willson Woodside

IN GENEVA they seem to be spending half their time trying to unify Korea and the other half partitioning Indo-China. It just doesn't make sense. We must have learned something during the last four years from the Korean business, which arose out of a partition. We couldn't seriously believe that partition would represent any real "solution" or "settlement" of the Indo-China question. And if partition is a settlement, why should we be so anxious to reunite the two halves of Korea?

But of course this is an exaggeration. We—the free nations who united to save Korea and are concerned over Indo-China—didn't really go to Geneva expecting to settle either of these questions. We are there because our people expect negotiations to follow combat, as spring follows winter, and our governments can never refuse an opportunity to confer; because the Soviets would gladly keep us talking for the next couple of years while they settle things down at home after the passing of Stalin; and because the Chinese Communists want to break into international society. We are there because we believe in settlement by conference, and we have to keep trying.

But we ought also to keep our wits about us. We ought never to forget for a moment that only the closest unity and the utmost determination on our part will bring the Communists to compromise on anything. We ought to remember—because they will not remind us of it—that such conduct on our part in the past caused the Soviets and the Chinese Communists to back down a number of times, and never yet provoked them to rash action, as the chicken-hearted and the fellow-travellers are always crying it will.

In the face of firmness the Soviets gave up the attempt to seize Greece, the attempt to force Turkey to surrender control of the Straits and the attempt to force us out of Berlin. The Chinese Communists have backed down on the matter of accepting the battle-line instead of the 38th Parallel as the truce line, on shifting the talks from Kaesong, where they were in control, to Panmunjom, in no-man's-land, and above all on the right of the prisoners to choose freedom.

This was little enough to obtain from two years of negotiation, and it was only obtained after we ceased arguing with each other in public and put up a solid front. How can we expect to obtain the far greater concession of free elections in North Korea, in a few weeks of negotiation, and without having agreed firmly among ourselves on a single program? As long as it is so obvious that some of the governments on our side of the table will accept and support Syngman Rhee, and some will not, the Communists will spend their time prying with their spears in these cracks in our armor, and not in preparing themselves to make concessions to a united and determined opponent.

Even so, we are, relatively speaking, determined and united on Korea, and do not have to accept *their* proposals for its "unification", which are a carbon-copy of the Soviet proposals for unifying Germany, and indeed, of the methods by which the governments of all the Eastern European satellites were taken over, because we have built up in Korea a "position of strength".

Miller

NEHRU met resistance from premiers of Pakistan, Ceylon and Burma on his truce plan for Indo-China. Behind him, anti-American adviser V. K. Krishna Menon.

The situation in Indo-China is quite different, and because it is so different, the whole atmosphere surrounding the Indo-China question is different. Here we are in haste, and the French almost in anguish, to secure a settlement. We are in disarray, and we are openly divided, with some on our side advocating an immediate truce, the French and the British talking partition, the Americans urging united resistance to save Indo-China and the whole region, and the Canadians saying they are not concerned in this problem.

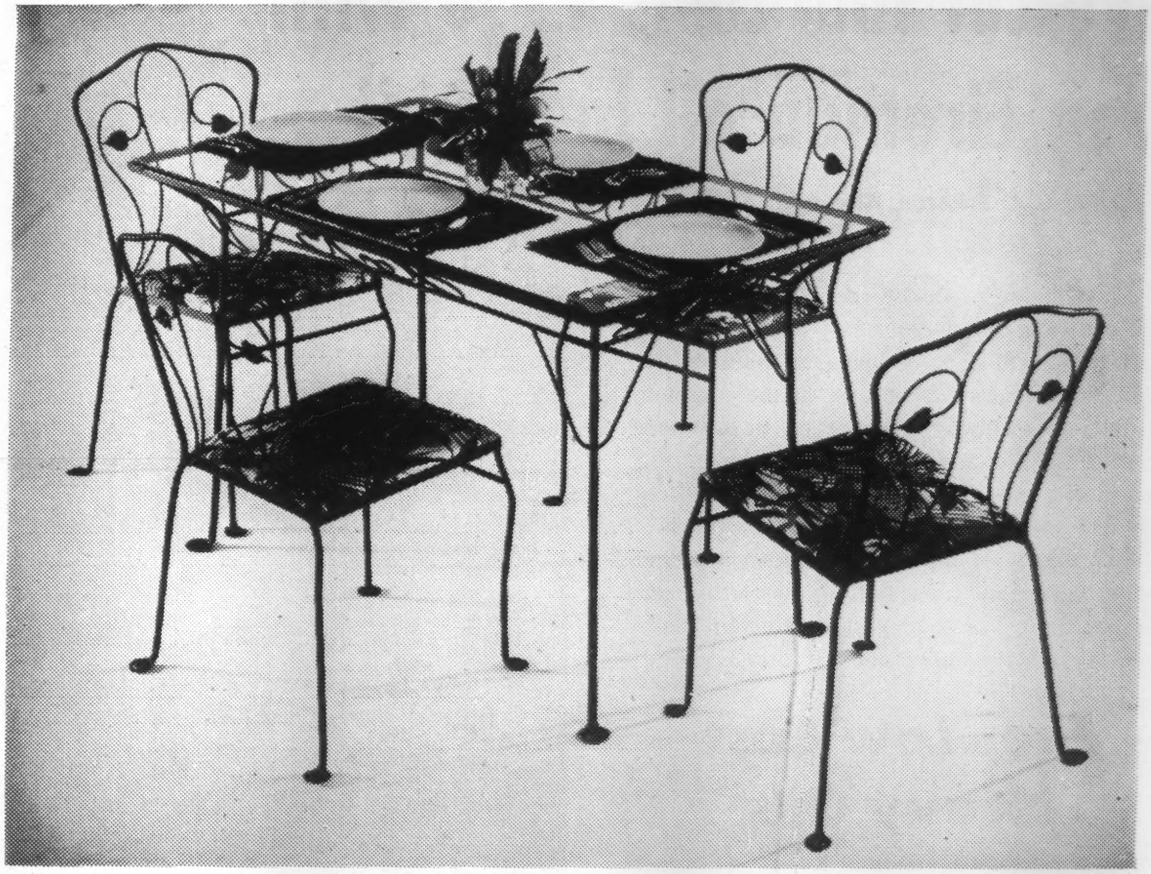
A truce was a practicable military proposition in Korea—quite apart from the insistence of General Van Fleet and others that it worked out to our disadvantage and has allowed the Chinese Communists to switch to Indo-China. But in Indo-China there is no clear-cut battle line across a peninsula, as there was in Korea. French and Vietnam forces face the Vietminh almost everywhere. The main concentration of Franco-Vietnamese strength is in the Red River delta area in the North, far beyond the much-talked-of partition line of the 16th parallel. (This just happens to have been set as the line of demarcation between Chiang's forces and the British in taking the surrender of the Japanese troops in 1945.) Even in this centre of French and Vietnamese strength, the Communists cut the main road between the port of Haiphong and the northern capital of Hanoi almost every night; while far to the south, in Saigon, it is believed that substantial Vietminh forces stand ready, armed and underground.

A truce would, in effect, keep the French and Vietnamese in their barracks and forts, and turn over the countryside to the Vietminh. Partition at the 16th Parallel would at once surrender the richest part of Vietnam (which is the former state of Annam, made up of Cochin and Tonkin China) to the enemy, and establish him along almost the entire border of Laos, weakest of the three Associated States. Once having taken over Laos, the Communist armies would stand, for the first time, along the border of Thailand.

This is only the geographical aspect of a Communist victory through partition. The psychological effect would be sweeping. All those who have been carefully waiting to see who would win, all who have feared to take a stand because of Communist retribution, all who look on Ho Chi Minh as the real nationalist leader, because he is opposing the French colonialists—all these would rush the Vietminh bandwagon.

Because the French are in agony and the free nations are divided over what to do in Indo-China, we can be sure that the Soviets and Chinese Communists will welcome the opportunity to make it the main issue at Geneva. But there just isn't any quick, safe solution. And if we don't know what we want there yet, at least the free nations know what they don't want: the flooding of the whole area by Communism. This would be the outcome of any split in our front, which is why standing together is more important than anything else at Geneva.

LINDSAY STUDIOS



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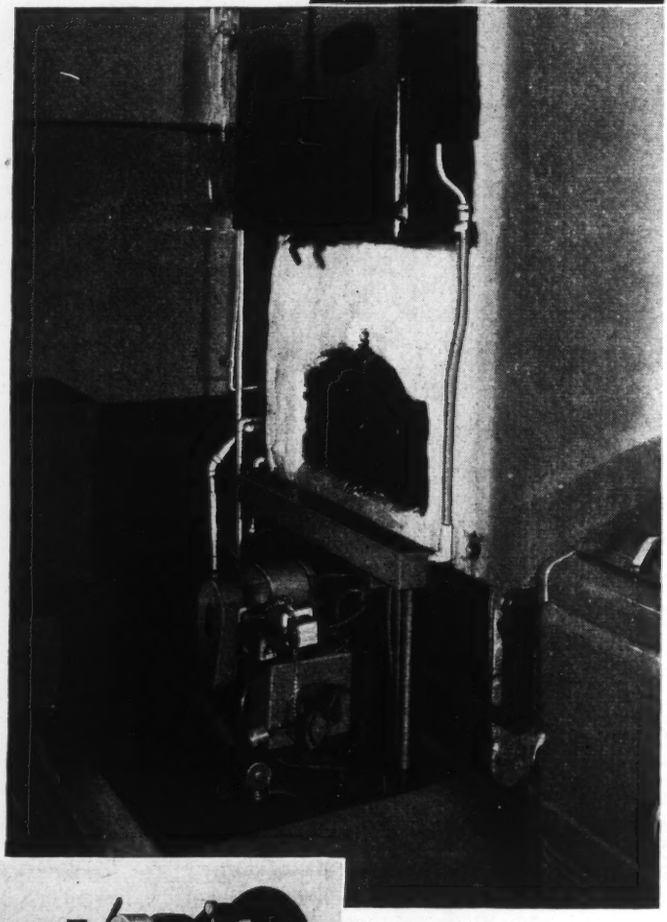

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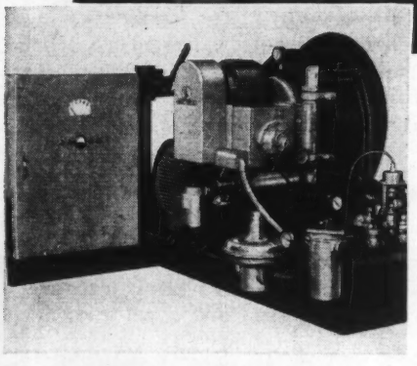

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Films

Vincent and Victor

By Mary Lowrey Ross

I ARRIVED a few minutes late at *Dangerous Mission* to discover Piper Laurie busy behind a magazine stand in a luxury lodge. Vincent Price strolled up and began to work on her with the unbearably affectionate approach which could only mean he had already picked out the gully where he would hide the body. Fortunately, Victor Mature was on hand, massively inert, and pretending to be absorbed in the souvenir postcard stand.

A few minutes later everybody turned up at a square dance, Piper in a strapless raspberry organza, Vincent in jeans and a pin-striped shirt with red piping around the dropped yoke, Victor in magenta with a canary yellow tie. Then, right in the middle of a request number, Piper goes into a state of catalepsis, a condition that doesn't escape Victor Mature, who happens to be dancing with her. Before he has time to investigate, however, an avalanche hits the lodge and Victor has to rush out and fix the power-lines which are short-circuiting like mad. Somebody starts a forest fire and Vincent Price and Victor Mature, fitted out with red tin hats, hustle out to fight the fire. Vincent panics and Victor rescues him, and presently everybody is back at the lodge which has been miraculously reconstructed.

After that Victor—no, sorry, Vincent—abducts Piper, planning to throw her over a cliff. She escapes, with hardly a hair out of place, and Vincent decides that the game is up and he'd better make his getaway across the local glacier. Piper and Victor are right after him, but unfortunately the glacier has the consistency of cream of wheat, and before long all three disappear through sudden crevasses. Fortunately Victor has a hawser along and he is able to rescue Piper. Vincent, firing a parting shot at the pair, brings down an avalanche which puts him permanently in a deep freeze. Piper and Victor are happily united against a sky as blue as Reckitt's.

The explanation of all this is as simple as those answers that are printed upside down at the end of magazine quizzes. Piper, it seems, was the material witness to a murder and fled to Glacier National Park. Vincent, a New York gunman, was sent down to get her. Victor, a New York cop, was sent down to get Vincent. Come to think of it, it wouldn't have made a great deal of difference if they had printed the whole picture upside down.

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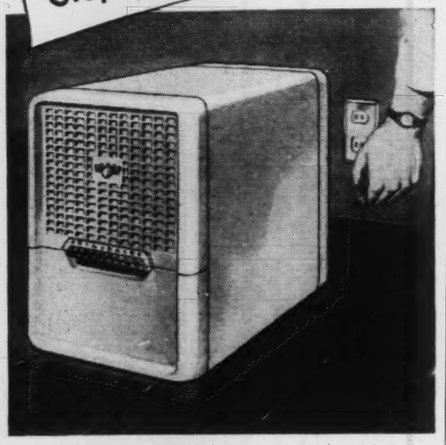

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The Story of the Mirror: "Jane Gives All"

PART VI: By HUGH CUDLIPP

WHEN THE GOVERNMENT threatened the *Mirror* with suspension in 1942, Prime Minister Churchill could not have realised just what he was doing.

Jane was the heroine of the British Army and the Yankees. A GI drafted from Calcutta to China went pell-mell to the SEAC Forces' newspaper for a private preview of the remainder of the Jane sequence before he would fight for Uncle Sam; she was in *Stars and Stripes*, and another American Services' newspaper analysed her effect on military morale.

Captain Reilly-ffoul, with his alliterative invective, explosive language and roving eye, was Tommy Handley's favourite cartoon character. The fruity captain, created by Bernard Graddon, was also painted on many an RAF Fuselage and flew on bombing raids as air crew mascot.

Popeye, the sailor whom spinach made mighty, was indispensable to the Navy, and messages reached him from battleships on active service. Churchill himself, in need of a daily smile in Downing Street, turned to Jack Greenall's "Useless Eustace".

JANE: A patriotic British lass who couldn't keep her clothes on.

Marlborough won battles without the aid of strip cartoons, but in the twentieth century they were "secret weapons" not to be lightly cast aside by his descendant!

Strip cartoons are a sphere of popular journalism in which the *Mirror* pioneered. Other newspapers were (a) hasty in deriding the development, (b) apprehensive of their rival's success, (c) flagrant in aping the new technique.

The first authentic strip, of the type which to-day has millions of followers, appeared in 1923—Mutt and Jeff, by the American artist Bud Fisher. New York newspapers had long been producing comic sections, but to Britain the technique was an innovation. New characters, English as well as American, emerged all over the paper, and the public contracted that pleasant disease of stripitis of which it will never now be cured.

Pip the Dog and Squeak the Penguin made their debut on May 12, 1919, christened after their creator's war-time batman, a gentleman known as "Pip-Squeak". Wilfred the Rabbit joined them a little later, and with this trio Bertram J. Lamb, who recorded their adventures as Uncle Dick, and his illustrator Austin B. Payne achieved a phenomenal success.

It became apparent that strips did not enchant the children alone; the *Mirror*, indeed, owes much of its popularity to appreciating this truth years before other British newspapers, who to this day are stumbling far behind in the marathon. Letters applauding the antics of Pip, Squeak and Wilfred came from bishops, politicians, industrialists and authors, and on one birthday anniversary of the pets Viscount Ullswater, former Speaker of the House of Commons, sent a greeting in rhyme.

Bartholomew had studied the success of Pip, Squeak and Wilfred. Was it possible to create strips with the same mass-appeal for young adults?

Norman Pett arrived with the answer in December, 1932. Nobody realised when Jane first appeared under the title "Jane's Journal, or the Diary of a Bright Young Thing", that she would become the pin-up of the British and American Services in the Second World War.

Round-up, the U.S. paper in the Far East, described Jane as "a highly patriotic comely British lass whose one affliction at odds with her otherwise sterling character (if affliction it be) is that she has just one hell of a job keeping her clothes on". The Yanks, admitting that tweeds were seldom allowed to gum up the plot, waited a while to catch Jane *au naturel*. It happened, and *Round-up* under the headline "JANE GIVES ALL" commented: "Well, sirs, you can go home now. Right smack out of the blue and with no one even threatening her, Jane peeled a week ago. The British 36th Division immediately gained six miles and the British attacked in the Arakan. Maybe we Americans ought to have Jane, too."

When chain cafés proposed to increase the cost of a cup of tea from 2d. to 2½d. most papers recorded the event in a few obscure lines. To the *Mirror* and its readers this was big news indeed; the cafés were named with page one prominence and an immense hullabaloo was generated.

It was a cheeky pup of a newspaper. In addition to wagging its tail, sitting up and begging, and running and fetching, it developed the disconcerting habits of barking and biting, and many a time sank its teeth into the seat of the pants of an official bungler.

Politicians with something new to say, like Cripps, could always find an outlet for their views in the *Mirror,* and thinking men behind the scenes—men of the calibre of Lord Vansittart—observed with interest the trend of its policy on major affairs.

From 1932, when Churchill warned Britain of the dangers of a rearmed Europe, the *Mirror* consistently urged that appeasement would lead to disaster and that aggressors could be checked only by realism and preparedness. "The policy of talking, trusting, yielding, explaining," said an editorial, "will go on failing. We want peace. But we see that others do not want it."

Front pages were used as early as in 1936 for advocating the appointment of Churchill as Defence Minister. Prime Minister (Honest Stanley) Baldwin was roundly attacked for his squalid "sealed lips" confession that he had ignored the need to rearm so that he would not lose an election; he was bluntly accused of false pretences.

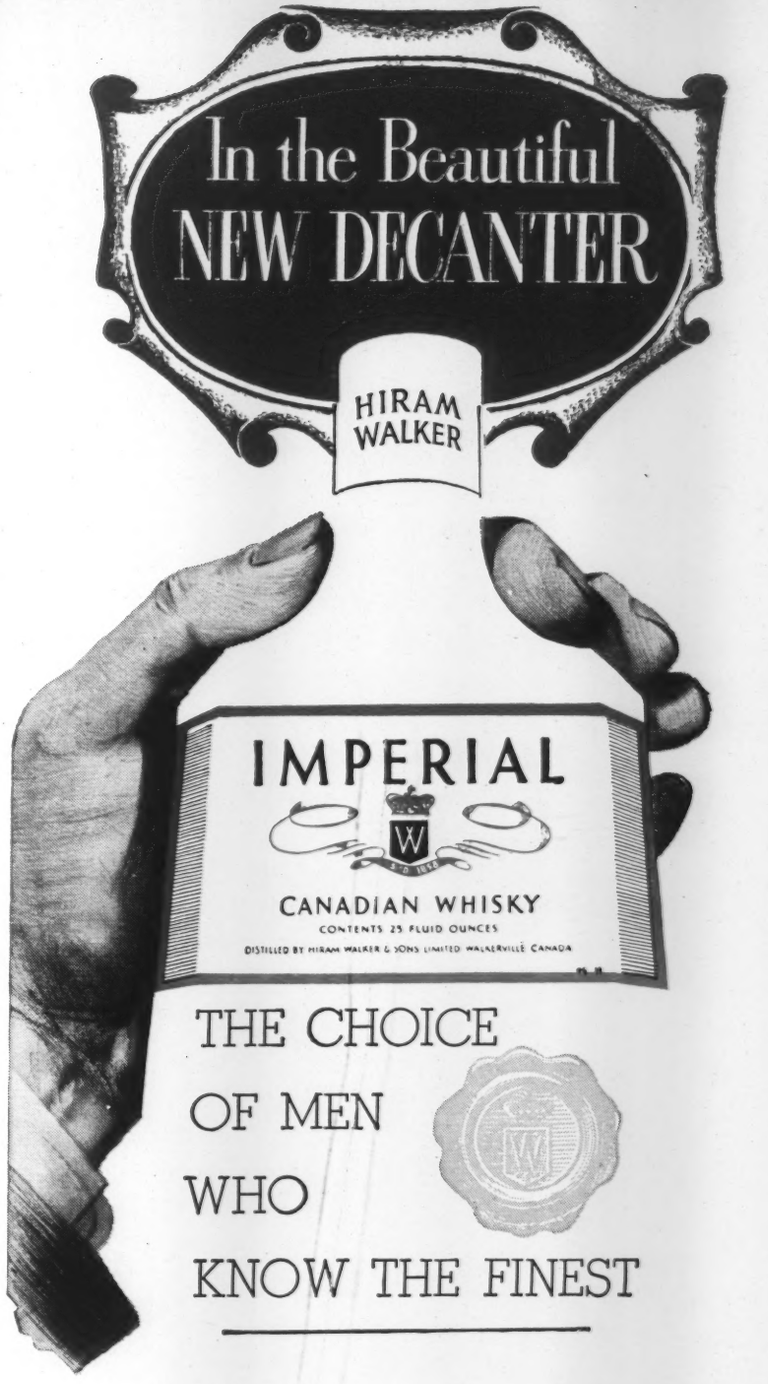
On the day the Germans attacked Poland, September 1, 1939, there appeared on the front page of the *Mirror* the head of a determined lion. The years between the wars had produced no new national symbols; a lion still expressed the British spirit.

The editorials up to the resignation of Chamberlain as Prime Minister followed a simple pattern. We were in the war. Let us fight it. No truck with the Nazis. Throw out the muddlers. Get on with the job.

When Leslie Burgin, Supply Minister, appealed to the public for 24,000 oil lamps to illuminate Army huts, he was headlined as *The Foolish Burgin,* caught with his lamps untrimmed. Daily, under the single word MUDDLE, examples of red tape, managerial stupidity and trade union restrictionist practices were arraigned before the public; the more outrageous cases were labelled JUST DAMNED SILLY.

There now emerged a series of jibes at the traditions of the Army.

Right or wrong, the scribes performed their task in a manner which endeared the paper to the rank and file and drove



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the War Office and the regular officers into a purple rage.

Suppose we stop talking about ties for the Home Guard. Give them guns, bombs, rifles and clothes for rough wear.

Will Churchill ring up the War Office and ask some of the encrusted barnacles on obsolete brass hats to define Army discipline first, and then to abolish a lot of it?

Discipline appears to be the art of making soldiers so miserable that they are not afraid of dying in intolerably uncomfortable costumes.

There were now heard in the opening month of 1941 the first rumblings of the Parliamentary storm that was to break upon Fleet Street in the third month of 1942.

The Government had suppressed the Communist *Daily Worker* after a warning given six months earlier, and a publication called *The Week* was also torpedoed and sunk without trace.

Mr. Herbert Morrison, now Home Secretary and no longer a *Mirror* contributor, explained to the Commons that the suppression of the *Worker* had been conducted with the utmost courtesy on both sides; no animosity had been shown. When the police visited the paper's premises a machine-room employee said to an officer: "I am just here to earn a living, and do not agree with the politics of those bastards upstairs".

Mr. Morrison went to some pains to explain that he did not like to suppress any newspaper, but that the *Worker* had become a public scandal. He assured the House that he would discharge the great powers with which he was entrusted with restraint and circumspection. Two hundred and seventy-seven Members accepted the assurance and voted their support for the suppression of the *Worker;* eleven were dubious and voted against.

Had the suppression of the Communist paper come as a surprise? Not really. What did astonish the House was a revelation from Mr. Aneurin Bevan during the debate. He disclosed that "only a few months ago the proprietors of two very important papers with large circulations were informed that the Government was worried about the line they were taking. The proprietors said that they would like to discuss the matter with the Government. They saw a member of the War Cabinet who said that in his view the line taken by the papers was subversive."

Mr. Bevan did not tell the House that the papers were the *Mirror* and the *Pictorial*, and that the Cabinet Minister was Mr. Attlee.

(This is the sixth of eight excerpts from the highly successful book by Hugh Cudlipp, "Publish and Be Damned"—pp. 292 indexed—S. J. Reginald Saunders—$2.75. The seventh instalment will appear in next week's issue.)

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Books

Not Folly or Incapacity

By Robertson Davies

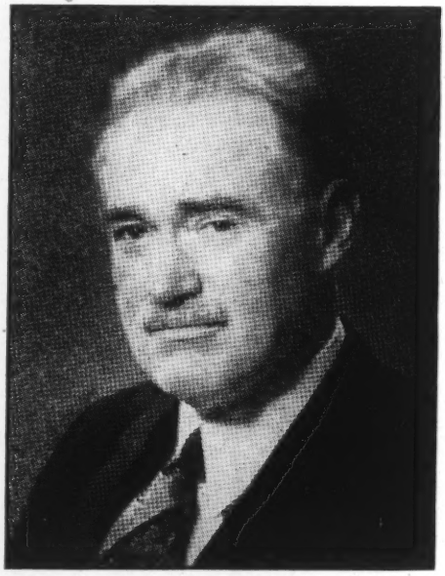
IT IS DIFFICULT for a child to rise intellectually above the level of the people responsible for his education and upbringing; if these people—parents and teachers—have a poor opinion of his understanding, he begins life under a serious handicap. The genius will make his own way; genius always does. But the intelligent child who falls short of genius may suffer many years of intellectual under-nourishment if his pastors and masters do not understand the hunger of his mind. It is always a happy occasion, then, when a book is published for children which takes a serious and splendid view of a child's intellect; and offers that intellect a rich and nutritious diet. Such a book is *The Faber Book of Children's Verse,* which I am happy to commend to every child, every parent and every teacher who may see this page. It is not only the best book of verse for children that I have ever seen, but one of the best anthologies in my experience.

The editor of this admirable volume—so attractive in its form and printing, as well as in its content—is Janet Adam Smith, the widow of the poet Michael Roberts, who died untimely in 1948. Her Introduction reflects a fine philosophy of education; she quotes from Blake—"Neither Youth nor Childhood is Folly or Incapacity. Some Children are Fools and so are some Old Men. But there is a vast Majority on the side of Imagination or Spiritual Sensation". Certainly her book is not tuned to catch the ear of Folly or Incapacity, but I firmly believe that it will set fire to the imagination of any child between eight and fourteen who has, or is likely to have, a taste for poetry. There are children, of course, of fine intelligence who have no feeling for poetry, as there are some who will never like music, or pictures; but I believe that they are few. Certainly every child should have a chance to find out if it likes poetry; it should be given a good soaking in poetry, and, if it proves absorbent, soak it again and again.

Why? Again Miss Adams quotes Blake to fine purpose: "That which can be made Explicit to the Idiot is not written with any care. The Wisest of the Ancients consider'd what is not too Explicit as the fittest for Instruction, because it rouses the faculties to act." Too much of any education, ancient or modern, is concerned with that which may be made explicit to the idiot; after all, the world is plentifully supplied with idiots and near-idiots and they must be given due consideration. But no system of education should work on the principle that the idiots are the majority and that, being the majority, they must have everything their own way. The experiments in general education which have been going on in many civilized nations (ours, for one) during the past century, occasionally flirt with this dangerous belief, but we must hope that they will get over it. Democracy surely demands that everybody be educated to the highest pitch he can reach.

But I seem to hear a voice say, Why poetry? Poetry is a distilment of experience; poetry deals with great matters; are children ready for such things, or capable of touching them without danger to their minds?

Miss Adams provides what is to me an excellent and conclusive answer to such an objection, and I shall quote it. "I have no patience with those who say that love and death are not proper subjects for children. Children can often respond to these large subjects with minds less coarsened and imaginations less infected than their print-sodden elders. It is largely in childhood, and largely through books, that we learn of attitudes to admire, which we can then try out in real life—the heroic, the quixotic, the stoical, the im-



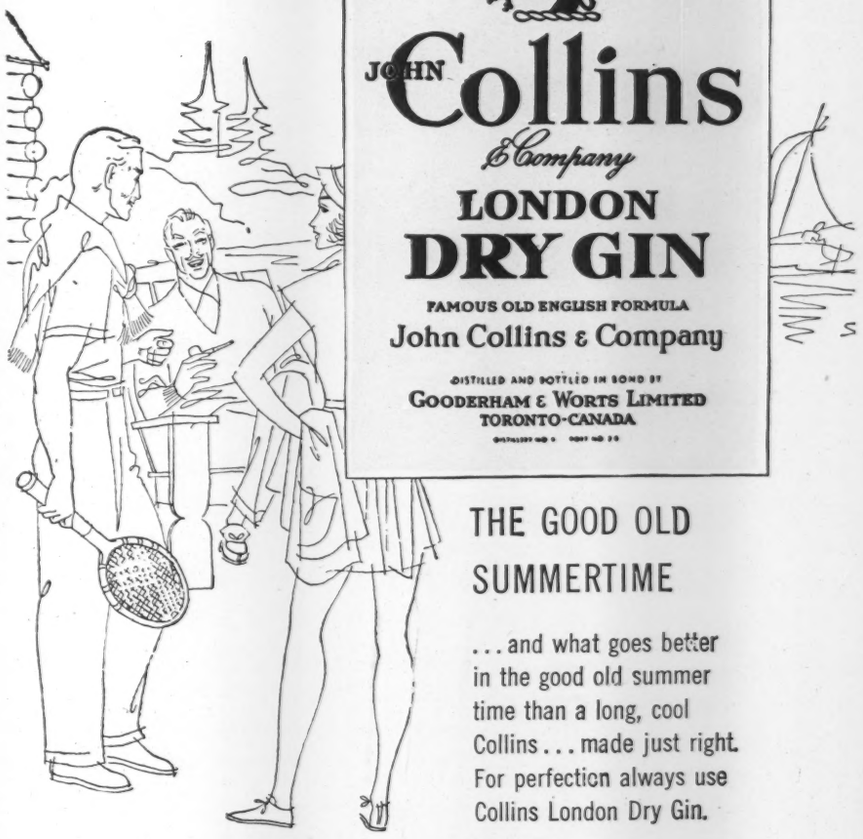
MORRIS BISHOP: Ablest practitioner in the difficult field of light verse.

possibly magnanimous. It is not that we necessarily identify ourselves with every person in the poems or stories we read: but that we learn from them a language of feeling and enlarge our own vocabularies. And the attitudes which we finally choose will, whether consciously or not, affect our behavior all our lives. Poems can help us in this choice by showing us something of the variety of possible attitudes and moods. A child who has learnt that death can be looked at in more ways than one is better able to cope with a loss of his own than one who has only learnt the stereotyped responses of the newspaper or cinema. Stereotyped emotion —which approximates all battles to Heroism, all love to Romance, all death to Tragedy, which cannot respond to irony or wit at all—is always something coarser than any individual is capable of feeling."

This reflects a noble concept of a child's mind. And I deeply believe what Miss Adams says. We all have feelings, and the feelings of children are often of a very special intensity, as anyone who can recall his childhood knows. Dare we leave to chance the mould into which those feelings will be poured? Is it not a vital part of education to learn, in Aldous Huxley's phrase, to love, to laugh, to suffer and to die with style? This is not a shallow plea that we should all become phrase-makers, delighting in the expression which we give to our feelings; it is, rather, a plea that we should all know what people of greater wisdom and eloquence than ourselves have said and done under stress of emotion, so that we are not ourselves imprisoned by emotional illiteracy. Not only does this increase our emotional range, but it diminishes our sense of loneliness to know what men and women through the ages have felt and said in the great crises of life, and in its moments of illumination.

Again I seem to hear a voice, a voice familiar to me, a voice hoarse from the chalk-dust of many thousands of teaching days. You can't use a book like that in the classroom, I hear it say. Look at the thing—hardly any notes! And look at some of the poems she has put in it! Take that "Western Wind", for instance only four lines, but it is both blasphemous and indecent! And not a word to tell which poems are for eight-year-olds, which for the ten-year-olds and which for the early adolescents. No, that book will never do for schools.

Very well, madam, I admit the force of what you say. The book will not do for schools, and so much the worse for the schools. But it will do wonderfully well for the home, and I suggest that parents who want to give their children a whirl at poetry—real poetry, and not jingles adjusted with a micrometer to the understanding of some mythical average child of eight or ten—get the book, and read aloud from it to their young. It is not fair to give a child a book of verse and ex-



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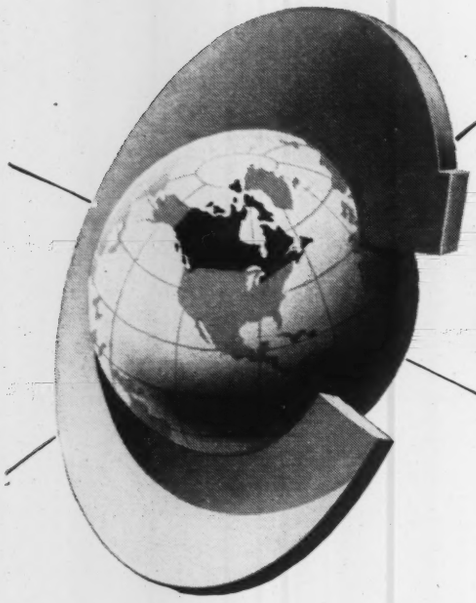

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pect him to get on with it himself; you might as well give him a book of music, and tell him to learn the tunes.

No, you must read aloud, with good measure and beat, and you must do it for fun, and not for education. Do not expect quick results and do not expect your listener to be transformed. But if you persist, the chances are very strong that in the course of time you and your audience will find some "favorites" which will be called for again and again, and that as the months go by the repertoire of "favorites" will grow bigger. After that you may find your young hopeful reading the comic books, but you will not need to worry; you have put him on the gold standard emotionally and intellectually, and base currency will not engage his attention long or deeply.

Adult lovers of light verse will welcome the appearance of *A Bowl of Bishop*, in which his best verses of the past twelve years are presented by Morris Bishop. In my opinion Mr. Bishop is the ablest practitioner in the difficult field of light verse on this continent. His work is wittier than Ogden Nash's, and lacks Nash's monotony of manner. His "Museum Thoughts" attached to works of art of greater or less celebrity, have a quality of wit and taste and sheer technical ability which cannot be challenged by any American writer at the moment. As for our Canadian versifiers, let them study the formidable technical armory which Mr. Bishop brings to bear in fashioning these feather-light verses, and return to their studies. *A Bowl of Bishop* is a delight from beginning to end.

THE FABER BOOK OF CHILDREN'S VERSE — edited by Janet Adam Smith — pp. 384 — *British Books—$3.00.*

A BOWL OF BISHOP, by Morris Bishop—pp. 106—*Longmans, Green—$3.50.*

In Brief

TURN EAST, TURN WEST—by Luella Creighton —pp. 373—*McClelland & Stewart—$3.75.*

This novel about the stifling impact of a small Ontario town on a spirited girl from the West has its moments, but most of the warm ones are not concerned with the main character — an early-century knockout named Laura Paparin. In fact, Laura does both the book and the cause of western womanhood a very bad turn, in my opinion, by spending most of the book desperately in love with a man whose character comes through the printed page with all the warm vitality of a parsnip. It is hard to like a girl that dumb.

Mrs. Creighton understands a small town, depicts it well, and must be given credit for the urge to experiment which led her to punctuate the book with stretches of blank verse—although the experiment does not seem effective. Some other matters are much less praiseworthy. She implies that tomatoes and Clydesdale

stallions were either unheard of, or very rare, in western Canada shortly after the turn of the century; neither implication is true. She has her characters swimming in October in Ontario, which is most unlikely, even for a hot-blooded girl from the west. And she uses several times the word "Cajun". This, a contraction used commonly by other writers and dictionaries to denote a descendant of the Acadians who fled to Louisiana, seems wrongly used as a description for a French-Canadian in Ontario. I say that with the reservation that colloquially, of course, anything is possible.

TEXANA—by Robert E. Mirvish—pp. 279—McLeod—$3.75.

The overwhelming task taken on here by Mr. Mirvish is that of trying to interest readers in a group of sailors, drinkers and lechers who are essentially so dull that it is a welcome relief when a ship blows up and solves some of their problems. For that and other reasons (some good descriptive writing about the disastrous effects of the blast in the Texas port where it takes place) the explosion is the high point of a rather slack book.

THE LAST PRINCESS—by Charles O. Locke—pp. 316—McLeod—$4.00.

Princess Tacara-Mi was a nice lusty one-eared girl who liked common people and thereby angered her half-brother, Atahualpa, the last Inca. The man he sent to kill her fell for the girl. That's the basic situation of this novel which de-

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"No room, no room", cried the Crocodile tearfully.
"No room, no room", chanted Father Abram.
"Indeed, there is no room", admonished the Royal Family.
"Nonsense", retorted Laura, "there's plenty of room for FOUR Canadian best sellers at any table."

. . . and Canadians from coast to coast are making room for all of them.

CROCODILE FEVER by Lawrence Earl. The incredible experience of Bryan Dempster, a man who hunted crocodiles for a living, is not only an absorbing tale of true adventure, but also "a story of personal courage seldom equalled." Windsor Daily Star. (A McClelland & Stewart Book) **$4.50**

NO OTHER GODS by Wilder Penfield. The dramatic story of Abram's search for the Living God told by one of the world's most brilliant surgeons and distinguished citizens. "A book of all time and for all time." Saskatoon Star-Phoenix. (A Little Brown book). **$3.95**

THE ROYAL FAMILY by Pierre Berton. An unconventional, but sympathetic appraisal of the monarchs of the House of Windsor. "One of the liveliest, most intimate and most readable Royal biographies published in many long years . . . A superb piece of writing." Vancouver Sun. (A McClelland & Stewart book). **$4.50**

TURN EAST TURN WEST by Luella Creighton. "In this story of Laura Paparin and the small Ontario town in which she lived the author of HIGH BRIGHT BUGGY WHEELS has created a work of maturity, force and insight rare in a Canadian writer." Toronto Telegram. (A McClelland & Stewart book). **$3.75**

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scribes vividly (even for one who has not previously been known as an Inca-lover) the last days of these first great people of the western world.

THE PONDER HEART—by Eudora Welty—with drawings by Joe Krush—pp. 156—McLeod—$3.25.

This mannered little deep-south caper ran first in *The New Yorker*, and to some readers there will be no need to say more. For those who want more said, however, it is an unlikely and largely unfunny story about cardboard people, a sort of comic strip on a grand scale. S.Y.

•

Chess Problem

By "Centaur"

OBVIOUSLY both the white Queen and Rook can operate a full board "Merry-go-round". A Rook example was given on March 6, and now we submit J. Dobrusky's famous Queen rendering, a first prize-winner from 1901:

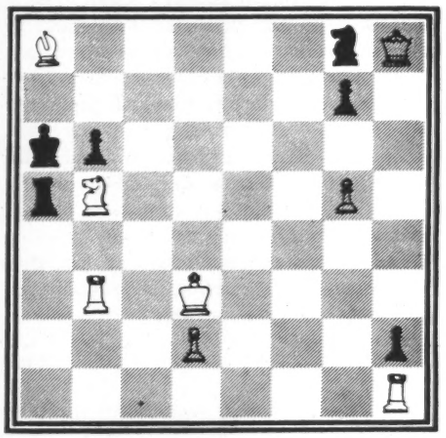
White: K on QKt6; Q on QR1; B on Q7; Kts on Q5 and KB2. Black: K on K4; Bs on QB5 and KB5; Kt on Q5; Ps on QB4, Q3 and Q6. Mate in four.

1.Q-R8, Kt-K3; 2.Q-R8ch, Kt-Kt2; 3.Q-R1, BxKt; 4.Q-R1 mate.

There is a little by-play, 1.Q-R8, Kt-B4; 2.Q-K8ch, etc.

PROBLEM No. 65, by G. Heathcote.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

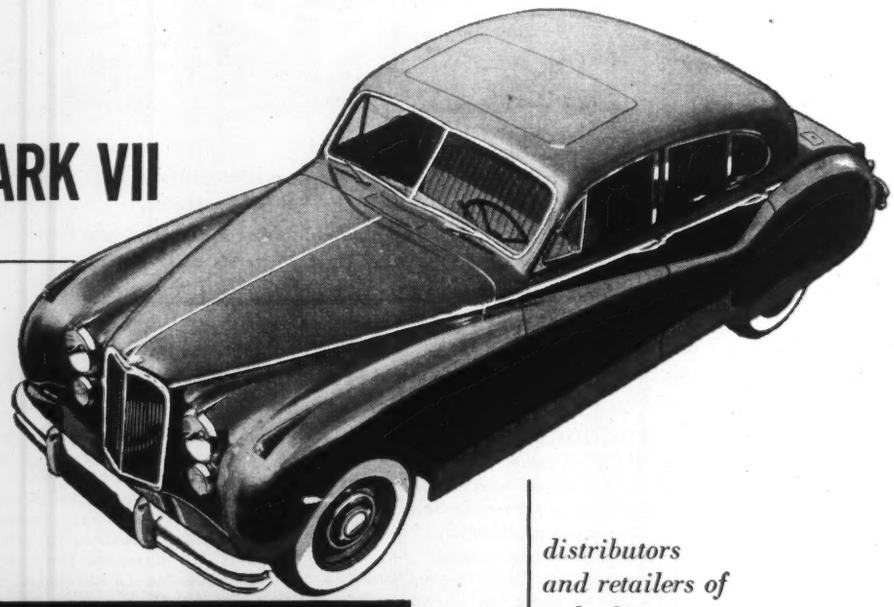
White mates in three.

In No. 65 all three long-range white pieces take part in four-corner play. This is from the *Pittsburgh Gazette-Times*, 1915, which at that time generally had a full page each week for problem lovers.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 64.

1.B-B6, threat; 2.R-Q4 mate. If B-B6; 2.BxBP mate. If B-K6; 2.QxR mate. If B-K5; 2.Kt-B4 mate. If B-B5; 2.Q-Kt2 mate. If Kt-B3; 2.Q-Kt8 mate. If Kt-K3; 2.BxKtP mate.

Jaguar MARK VII



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Business

Canada's Steel Industry Hinge of the Economy

By HARRY G. BOWLEY

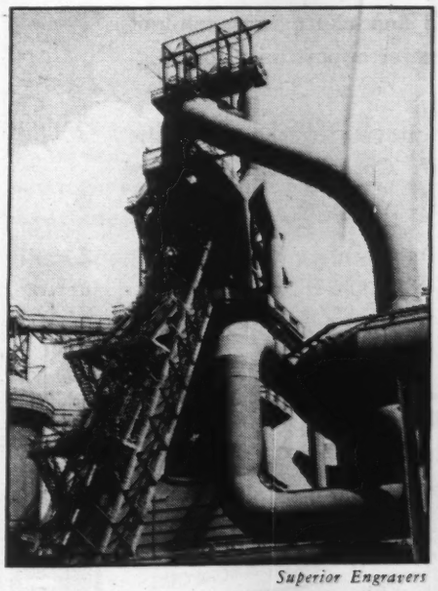
CANADA'S STEEL industry, a comparatively young industrial giant in global steel circles, has a big row to hoe in the future. The President of Dominion Coal and Steel Corporation, Lionel A. Forsyth, said recently: "Looking at the long term picture, we estimate that Canada will have a population of 25 million within the next quarter of a century. Even if our per capita consumption rises only to the level of present American consumption, Canadian demands for steel products will be in the order of 15 million tons a year. In terms of our present capacity that means that the Canadian industry will have to treble its size in the next 25 years."

Its size right now is pretty impressive. Materials like aluminum and plastics may nibble at the steel market here and there, and flashy advertisements may herald the advent of fiberglas for automobile bodies; but there are no signs that anything will replace steel in the foreseeable future as the backbone of the industrial economy. More steel was produced in Canada in 1953 than ever before, and in late years the industry has expanded at a rate unequalled anywhere in the world for decades.

The Canadian wartime production peak was just over three million tons a year. After a drop to about two and a third million tons in 1946, production rose steadily to 3.7 million tons in 1952, then jumped to over 4.7 million in 1953. Capital investment in 1952 alone was estimated at $127,887,000; it was substantially higher in 1953. And it is significant that whereas the high production of the early forties went chiefly into national defence, virtually all of the steel produced in 1953 was for civilian use. Only 55 thousand tons — about one per cent of total production — went into defence projects.

Future expansion on the scale required is going to take a vast amount of capital. It takes money to expand an industry, but steel's appetite for it is spectacular. Each expenditure breeds a robust litter of further expenditures, by a kind of economic parthenogenesis. As an example, the Steel Company of Canada installed a new blast furnace last year at its Hamilton works, with a daily production of 140 tons of pig iron. The furnace cost $12 million, but the extra coal docks, coke ovens, loading bridges, pulverizing plants, conveying machinery and other installations required to keep it in production ran the bill up to $40 million.

Future expansion, too, will carry a noticeably higher price tag than in the past. Again using Stelco's Hamilton works as an example, the entire mammoth installation, which turns out about two million ingot tons a year, represents an investment over a good many years of $148 million. At the Fairless plant of U.S. Steel Corporation, built within the past two years, it cost $450 million to achieve the same production. To duplicate the Hamilton plant at today's prices would take $500 million.



Superior Engravers

NEW furnace at Stelco.

However, expense seems to be proving no deterrent to development. Canada ranked seventh among the world's steel producing nations in 1953 — up from tenth place in 1952—and projects now under way are expected to move us up into sixth place. At that, we still import considerable quantities of steel: 1,400,000 tons in 1953, over 70 per cent of it from the United States. About 13 per cent of Canada's iron and steel production was exported, roughly 80 per cent of this going to countries within the British Empire.

The steel industry is vital to the Canadian economy, not only as a producer, but as a consumer. Into a typical ton of steel go the following ingredients, in addition to large quantities of labor and capital: two tons of iron ore, one ton of coke, ½ ton of lime, 4 tons of heated compressed air, ½ ton of steel scrap, dolomite, alloying agents, water, fuel and power.

Multiply this by 4,700,000 and the result is a brisk business for coal mines, iron mines, utility companies, and a good many other enterprises. The industry spent over $76 million in 1952 (substantially more in 1953, although figures are not yet available) on materials alone. Almost half this amount went for scrap iron and steel. Other major items on the bill were: iron ore, $4 million; firebrick, fireclay and other refractories, $4½ million; nickel, $2 million; and electrodes, $1.8 million. In the same year, the cost of fuel and electricity added up to over $32 million. It is estimated that about 80 per cent of the expenditure goes to pay the wages of suppliers' employees.

Incidentally, of the iron ore used in Canadian blast furnaces, 25 per cent is domestic and 75 per cent imported, mainly from the United States. Coal, too, comes from the U.S.

The industry's water bill is colossal. Stelco's Hamilton plant uses three times as much water as the city of Hamilton itself.

The payroll, too, is no small matter. Steelworkers are among the most highly paid men in Canada. In 1952 the primary iron and steel industry employed 33,700 people, whose earnings totalled $127 million—an average yearly income of $3,770. The average Stelco employee received $3,866 in 1953.

Then there is the inevitable tax bill, which in a typical establishment will run around 15 per cent of the amount spent on raw materials.

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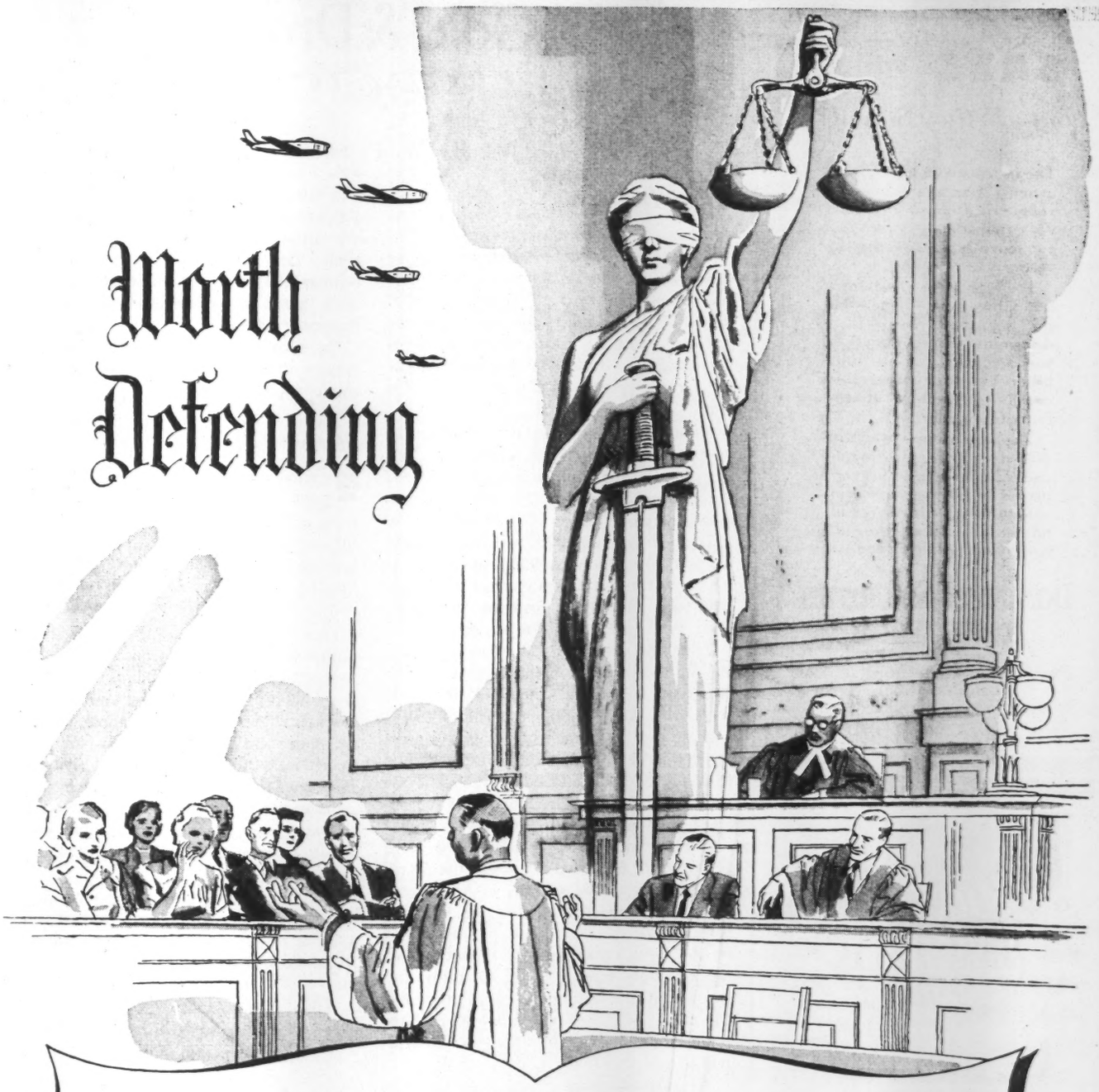
part of the economy, have been steelmakers' best customers by a wide margin. In 1953 they bought almost one ton of every seven produced. About two-thirds of this went to their operating departments, and the rest for the manufacture of locomotives and rolling stock. Second biggest consumer is the building construction industry, which takes about nine per cent of the total output. Another nine per cent goes to wholesalers and warehouses, and about eight per cent to merchant trade products. The automotive industry takes around six per cent, and the containers industry almost as much.

Keeping these industries, and many others, supplied with steel in a rapidly expanding economy will require an increasing supply of materials, money, and men. Men are all-important; in quantity, because steelmaking involves large amounts of human effort and in quality, because the most important ingredient in the manufacture of steel is know-how. There is more to it than merely pouring the prescribed ingredients into a blast furnace, setting dials, and waiting for the batch to cook. Steelmaking is an intricate and delicately balanced operation that calls for experience, resourcefulness and versatility; it has many of the characteristics of a fine art. The specialists in the field—metallurgists, physicists and engineers—are highly valued, and highly paid.

Of necessity, steel is big business. There are 45 firms in Canada's primary iron and steel industry, 34 of which are actually equipped to produce steel, but by far the greater part of the output comes from the so-called Big Four companies: Algoma Steel Corporation Limited, Sault Ste. Marie; Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation Limited, Sydney, N.S.; The Steel Company of Canada Limited, Hamilton; and Dominion Foundries and Steel Limited, also at Hamilton. By the end of 1953, the first three alone turned out 81 per cent of Canadian steel.

In view of the essential nature of steel and the anticipated increase in demand, the future of the steel industry might seem assured. There are two dark patches in the picture, however, and they are not unrelated. They are the growing cost of labor, and increasing competition from foreign producers. H. G. Hilton, President of Stelco, summed it up in these words:

"The cost of labor in Canada has reached such a level and the standard of living expected is so high, that meeting foreign competition based on disproportionately low wages is becoming an increasingly serious problem. In some cases these low prices are contributed to by government subsidies, cartel selling, currency manipulation and dumping. Not only the steel injury is injured by imports made under such circumstances, but the whole national economy must suffer from their effects."



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Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 37½ cents per share on the Class "A" shares and a quarterly dividend of 37½ cents per share on the Class "B" shares of the Company have been declared for the quarter ending May 31, 1954, payable on the 1st day of June, 1954, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 5th day of May, 1954. The transfer books will not be closed. Payment will be made in Canadian funds.

By Order of the Board.

R. G. MEECH,
Secretary.

Toronto, April 26, 1954.

Gold & Dross

By W. P. Snead

Royal Dutch

WOULD YOU *care to give a review of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Co. in view of what has taken place since you last commented on it. I bought some of the stock last August and am wondering if I can expect a more liberal dividend next August. Also what are the chances for further appreciation?—K. A. D., Toronto.*

What has taken place in the affairs of the Royal Dutch / Shell Group is best pictured by the figures released for the year ending December 31, 1953. Gross sales increased from $4,525,000,000 in 1952 to $4,760,000,000 and net income from $350 million to $364 million. At the same time, a cash dividend of 12 per cent was declared, bringing payments from 1953 earnings to 16 per cent.

From the general trend of earnings, including the increase in the earnings of the important subsidiary, Shell Oil of America, from $90,873,000 to $115,400,000, and the fact that much of the postwar expansion program has been completed and paid for out of retained earnings, it appears that the next dividend may be revised upwards.

The advance in the price of the stock (New York sub shares) from the 28 of last summer to the present 41 has, I consider, only reflected part of the potential for advance this stock has. If the listing on the New York Stock Exchange, which the directors have decided to apply for, is made, it is a reasonable expectation that the stock will sell higher merely on the point of greater public acceptance and interest.

As each share of Royal Dutch carries the equivalent of a fifth of a share of Shell of America, currently quoted at $94, the remaining $22 represents a very cheap price on assets which are earning $600,000 per day on the 60 per cent share of them held by Royal Dutch.

All factors considered, the stock still appears much more of a buy than a sell and should be held for the long term.

Rundle Oil

I WOULD *appreciate your opinion on Rundle Oil as a speculative purchase. —M. C., Fort Frances, Ont.*

Rundle Oil appears to be too small a company to be attractive as a speculative purchase. With 3,000,005 shares outstanding of the 4 million authorized, total assets to August 31, 1953, were $505,544. After deducting the current liabilities of $95,744 it is evident that assets per share are below the current market price of 12 cents. The stated oil reserves, as of December 1953, of 223,552 barrels promise little in the way of production income to finance exploration.

On such limited prospects the risks are greater than any possibility of an appreciable capital gain.

Scurry Oil

WHAT WOULD *you advise doing with 500 shares of Scurry bought at 1.15? I am getting tired of holding it and hoping for something to happen. The New York market has had a big advance but nothing happens here. Any hopes of this market getting going?—O. E. A., Toronto.*

One of the reasons for the inaction in junior stocks on the Toronto board seems to be that the big speculative traders, the ones who exert the most influence on markets, have forsaken the local game for the "big show" now playing in New York. Speculators are attracted by activity and the New York market is providing plenty of that, along with the trading advantages of being able to use "stop loss" orders much more effectively than they can be used here.

Secondly, the news-making potential of the western oils seems very limited at the present time, with the most needed item, expanding production income, lost in the fog of the marketing problem.

Thus Scurry must be judged on the chart position, which indicates supply near 1.50 and a stop loss order at 1.20.

New Calumet

IN *1952 I bought 300 shares of New Calumet at $2.45. In 1953 I bought 200 more at $1.20, reducing my average price to $1.94. Now it is possible to buy this stock around 50-60 cents. Should I average down by buying an additional 500 shares?—H. F. B., Ottawa.*

With the outlook for lead-zinc producers anything but inviting, with prices of metals held down by the large stocks overhanging the market and the threat of the American market being restricted, such a move would not appear advisable.

Your letter illustrates the hard fact that averaging down the price of a stock is the surest way to increase both your losses and the amount of capital at risk. Rather than invite further losses in a situation which has already demonstrated that it is

a losing proposition, it is much better to take a position in another stock and if any profits are made, use them to write down the losses.

Joliet Quebec

I HAVE *some shares of Joliet Quebec that I bought at a considerably higher price than the present 34 cents. Can you give me any information on what the company is doing. There were a lot of rumors a while ago about underground exploration from Quemont or Noranda but nothing seems to have happened. Should I hold or sell in disgust?—A. T. R., Toronto.*

Those rumors were all over the "street" a while ago and were very effective in helping lift the stock to the recent high of 48 cents. Now the story is that the underground work has been halted and only some surface work is being done.

If this is correct, it is fair to guess that nothing of importance was found. If so, there is nothing to stop the price from drifting down to 21 again or even lower.

Steep Rock

I OWN *a good block of shares in Steep Rock Iron Mines Ltd. I would appreciate your appraisal of the future prospects of this stock and the demand for iron ore in the years ahead. Do you see any prospects of dividend payments by the end of 1955 and is it your opinion that present quotations reflect actual values?—A. G. L., Winnipeg.*

The story of the development of the Steep Rock mine is so well known that a review of the past is hardly necessary. Sufficient to say that since mining operations began in 1944 more than 9 million tons of ore have been produced.

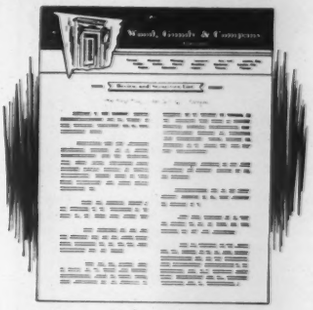
In 1953 operating profits increased to $4,791,351 from the $3,147,308 of 1952 and net profits amounted to $3,450,401, or 45.5 cents per share, against $1,900,476 or 25 cents per share. This was realized from shipments of 1,301,688 tons of ore with a gross value of $13,200,505.

An appraisal of the outlook for this company must embrace both the immediate and long-range viewpoints.

With steel operations in the United States continuing at or under 70 per cent of capacity, as has been the approximate level since the turn of the year, the rate of ore usage has declined sharply. *The New York Times* reports that, as of April 24, ore consumption was under the 6-million-mark for the second consecutive month, that February's consumption was the lowest since 1950 and that March showed little gain. Of the available 204 blast furnaces only 140 were in operation at the beginning of the month.

This has been reflected in ore consumption and stocks. For the first quarter of

What About Canada's Exports and Imports?



Our current "Review and Securities List" features a brief survey of the Canadian international trade situation. Figures for 1953 are given, mention is made of the main commodities imported and exported, and future prospects are dealt with.

The "Review" also deals with the transfer of sterling funds to Canada, and includes a note regarding the redemption of Government of Canada Third and Fourth Victory Loan Bonds.

This issue, as usual, contains the prices and yields of a selected list of Government and Corporation bonds and Corporation shares, from which investment selections may be made.

If you would like to have a copy of our current "Review and Securities List", just telephone or write to any of our offices.

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BRAZILIAN TRACTION, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED

(Incorporated under the laws of Canada)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors of this Company has declared a DIVIDEND of Fifty (50) cents (Canadian) per share on the Company's issued Ordinary Shares of no par value, PAYABLE on June 15th, 1954, to shareholders of record at the close of business on May 10th, 1954.

The dividend on shares represented by Share Warrants to Bearer will be paid against surrender of Coupon No. 98 at one of the places of payment specified below.

Payment of this dividend to non-residents of Canada will, where applicable, be subject to deduction of Canadian Non-Resident Income Tax.

Places at which coupons may be lodged for payment:

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Kredietbank, S.A.
Nagelmackers Fils et Cie.

In FRANCE, at Paris:
Lloyds & National Provincial Foreign Bank Limited.

In the NETHERLANDS, at Amsterdam:
Amsterdamsche Bank N.V.

In the UNITED KINGDOM, at London:
The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

In CANADA, at the Head Office of the Company:
25 King Street West, Toronto.

For the convenience of holders of Bearer Share Warrants, arrangements have been made for the payment of coupons in Canadian currency against surrender thereof, accompanied by completed listing forms, at any of the places specified above and subject to regulations in force at each place of payment.

Listing forms and full information as to the procedure to be followed can be obtained in Brussels, from Lloyds & National Provincial Foreign Bank (Belgium) Société Anonyme, or in Paris or Amsterdam, from the banks there specified, or in the United Kingdom from the Company's Agents, Canadian-Brazilian Services Limited, 148 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3, England, or from the Company in Toronto.

Dated at Toronto, Canada, the 27th day of April, 1954.

By Order of the Board,
R. T. DONALD,
Secretary.

The Transfer Agents of the Company are National Trust Company, Limited, Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver, Canada; and The National City Bank of New York, U.S.A., who should be notified promptly of any change of address.

THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of fifty cents (50c) per share on the Series "A" 4% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares and a dividend of fifty-six and a quarter cents (56¼c) on the Series "B" 4½% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of the Company have been declared for the quarter ending June 30, 1954, payable July 2, 1954, to shareholders of record June 2, 1954.

By Order of the Board.

R. R. MERIFIELD,
Assistant Secretary.

Montreal, April 26, 1954.

the year, furnaces in the U.S. used 18,714,146 tons against 23,945,891 a year ago. Stocks on hand at lake docks and mill yards at April 1 total 30,587,462 tons, or approximately 5 months' supply. This is nearly 8 million tons over last year.

It is evident from this that ore shipments, in general, will be seriously curtailed this year, for steel demand shows little indication of improving.

From this short term viewpoint, Steep Rock seems hardly likely to increase shipping rates and operating income. With working capital depleted from $8,721,763 to $4,421,209, and the payment of 4½ per cent interest on the $17 million of first mortgage bonds issued to refund debt making a first charge upon earnings, the prospects of dividends appear too uncertain to estimate.

Taking the longer view, the depletion of the Mesabi Range ores promises an increasing market for Steep Rock ores. The company is aiming for production in 1958 of 5.5 million tons per year, but the possible percentage of error in such a long range forecast is too great to make it a market factor of the present.

For your question of whether the present market quotation of $8.40 reflects actual values, the best answer lies in the balance sheet. Total assets are shown at $44,502,993. If we deduct the $17 million of funded debt, current liabilities of $1,655,968, the royalty loan of $7,941,793 and the $2 million preferred, we get, in round figures, $16 million to be divided by 7.3 million shares of stock, or little more than $2.00 per share.

Such figuring is subject to challenge, as total assets depend upon an arbitrary figure set upon the value of the mining lands and many variables can be considered. The value of any stock is strictly what it can be sold for, that is, what can be realized in cash. This brings us to the chart pattern, which shows that SR is meeting very difficult opposition above the 8.40 level in the present attempt to challenge 9.70, the most recent high. If our chart is read correctly, the possible percentage of advance above this point is not enough to be attractive and if our estimate of the short term view is correct, the stock is a sale.

Davison Oil

I AM *presently holding 300 shares of Davison Oil purchased at $1.08. It is presently selling around .90. Should I hold it or seriously consider selling it at this time?—R. M. P., Toronto.*

Davison is a small company with a much better than average position in respect to reserves per share. With only 900,005 shares issued of the $3 million share capitalization, the company has reserves in Alberta of 139,900 barrels and an estimated 3,088,000 barrels in the Indiana, Oklahoma secondary recovery project, or approximately 3 barrels per share.

On this basis it appears to be a fair hold, but upward action in the stock seems unlikely until market conditions favor the distribution of oil shares again.

In Brief

I HAVE *350 shares of Calvan. Please advise hold or sell.—J. M. C., Edmonton.*

Hold with a "stop loss" at 4.40 for a possible test of 5.50.

I HOLD *shares in Calgary and Edmonton which I bought at $10. Should I sell now or hold for further gain?—M. M. D., Edmonton.*

A move to 13½-14 seems possible. Suggest you hold with a "stop loss" at 11½.

WOULD YOU *consider Bluegrass Raymond a good stock to buy at 9 cents a share?—G. W. L., Calgary.*

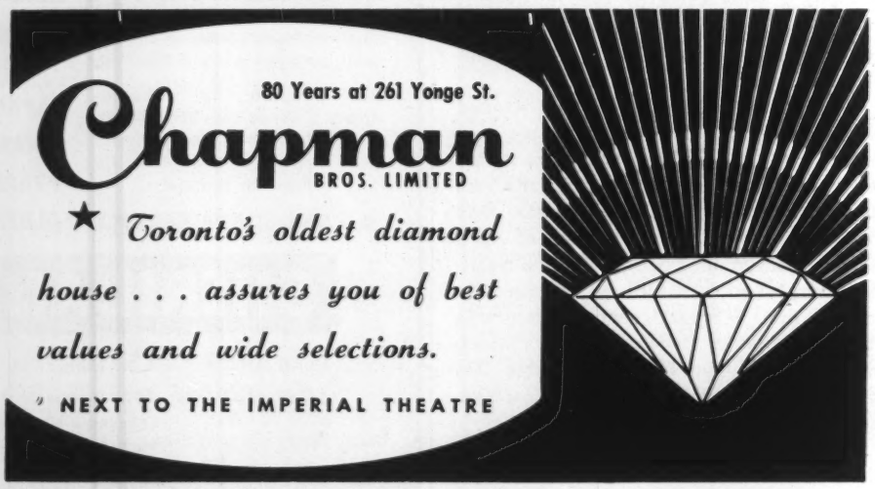
Sounds more like a perfume.

IS GULF LEAD *a good speculative buy at 8½ cents?—G. H. D., Windsor.*

For what?

WHAT DO *you think of Copper Prince Mines?—S. T. L., Montreal.*

Prospects not promising.

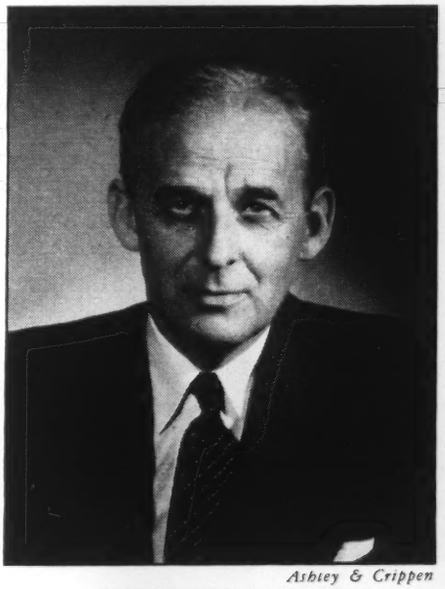

80 Years at 261 Yonge St.
Chapman
BROS. LIMITED
★ Toronto's oldest diamond house . . . assures you of best values and wide selections.
NEXT TO THE IMPERIAL THEATRE

Who's Who in Business

"Just A Symbol"

By J. W. Bacque

"WHEN I GOT OUT of Tufts University in 1921, I didn't particularly want to work for General Electric," says Harold M. Turner, president of Canadian General Electric, "and they didn't want me at first. Things were pretty flat then—the company had cut salaries ten per cent, and the staff had been reduced. The man who interviewed me said there was no chance of getting a job. I said I didn't want one anyway, and that kind of floored him. I guess it was a matter of personal pride with him after that, because he asked me to come in the following Monday. He must have decided in a weak moment. He became my fairy godmother in the company, and I worked for him a number of years."



Ashley & Crippen

HAROLD M. TURNER

In his first years with General Electric in the United States, Mr. Turner proved his worth to the "fairy godmother" who gave him his start. In 1926, he was picked, with several other head-office men, to come to Canada to make a financial survey of Canadian General Electric, a subsidiary which the U.S. company had just recently acquired. Mr. Turner did so well on the job that, a few months after his return to Schenectady, CGE president D. C. Durland asked to have him back for special assignments in reorganizing the company. A year after his return here, Mr. Turner became manager of the accounting department. He became the company comptroller nine years later, in 1936, and president in 1946.

Since then, he has guided the company during the biggest expansion program in its history. Seven new plants have been built in the last eight years, bringing the company's total to 13. CGE is supplying a 150,000 h.p. generator, one of the biggest ever built in Canada, for the aluminum development at Kitimat, BC. Employment is nearly quadruple that of 1939, and billed sales were over a fifth of a billion dollars in 1953, up a third from 1952. This set a company record, for the eighth straight year, the president notes, although he also points out that hard competition, especially from European manufacturers of heavy electrical equipment, had cut down CGE's total of orders received by 17 per cent compared with 1952.

Despite the company's acknowledged leadership in size and in certain fields of electrical research, Mr. Turner says: "I'm always hesitant about claiming the biggest or bestest or fastest—the Russians are always doing that". He enjoys fooling and disconcerting people with harmless jokes: for the last few weeks he has been proudly displaying to friends a color photograph of himself beside a 700 lb. tuna caught by someone else. He informs admirers that he caught the fish himself, after a lengthy battle. He says: "I just like to see if anyone can tell who is the fish and who is me". He deliberately belittles his own career and present role in the company. "I'm not a spectacular character. I've lived through two wars and never won a battle. I've had a drab, dull career. Where work is concerned, I'm a guy who can't say no."

Born in Massachusetts in 1896, Mr. Turner spent his boyhood on his father's farm near Norwell. After graduating from high school, he worked with a shoe manufacturer in Rockland to earn enough money to put himself through Tufts in mechanical engineering. He was married in 1923, and has three children.

Outside his business, he says he "gets a lot of fun out of the Ontario Research Foundation," of which he is a governor. He serves as a trustee of the Toronto General Hospital and is chairman of the special names committee for the 1954 appeal of the Salvation Army. "My recreation is to do more work," he says. "The company is all I've got. When I travel, it isn't me that's moving, it's the company. I'm just a symbol."

Peace of Mind...

You have no worries when you leave your securities under our custodianship.

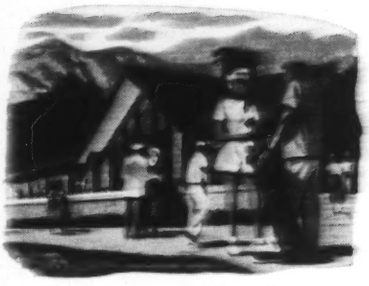
- Interest and Dividends collected.
- Prompt realization of your securities on due date.
- Stocks and Bonds held in our all-steel protected vaults.

CHARTERED TRUST COMPANY

20 St. Clair Ave. West TORONTO
388 St. James St. West MONTREAL
34 King Street West TORONTO

To make your vacation in Canada even more wonderful...

Our new lounge cars are designed for relaxation, for pleasant diversion.

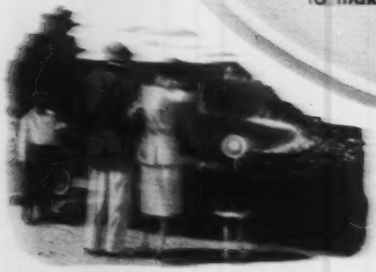


At Jasper National Park you'll see the mighty Canadian Rockies in all their glory . . . towering peaks, crystal clear lakes, alpine meadows, great glaciers. And in the heart of this magnificent vacation area is Canadian National's world-famous Jasper Park Lodge.

Canadian National makes RECORD PURCHASE of new passenger equipment!

A new era in Canadian train travel. These modern new passenger cars offer a complete choice of accommodations . . . are designed to provide the utmost in comfort, in convenience, in beauty. Every day more and more of these cars are joining Canadian National's fleet of famous "name" trains travelling the length and breadth of Canada. By midsummer, they will all be in service, helping to make your Canadian *National* vacation more wonderful than ever.

Canadian National's famous fresh-caught lake trout taste even more delicious when served aboard the beautiful new dining cars. Enjoy the restful decor and soft lighting.

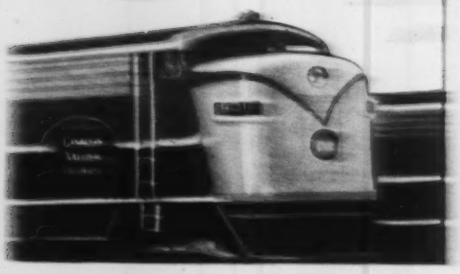


In Quebec's beautiful Gaspe Peninsula you'll see bird sanctuaries, quaint fishing villages, an ever-changing panorama of mountains, sea and sky. And in the sea-girt Maritimes you'll find everything you need for a wonderful holiday.

Noteworthy features of the new sleeping car bedrooms are the wide beds, bigger windows and individual controls for heating, air-conditioning and lighting.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

THE ONLY RAILWAY SERVING ALL TEN PROVINCES



HOLIDAY IN CANADA

Canada has much to offer the vacationist . . . there's scenic British Columbia . . . Alaska cruises by the beautiful Inside Passage . . . tours of bustling Eastern cities, Old World Quebec, the coves and quiet villages of the Maritimes . . . restful holidays at summer resorts like Jasper in the Canadian Rockies, Minaki Lodge in Ontario's Lake of the Woods region or Pictou Lodge in Nova Scotia. Wherever you go, East or West, it's wonderful getting there by CNR.

No matter where you plan to go, your Canadian National Ticket Agent will gladly make all arrangements . . . do everything to make your vacation trip a pleasant, memorable one. Or ask your Travel Agent.

Advertising

The Useful Hooker

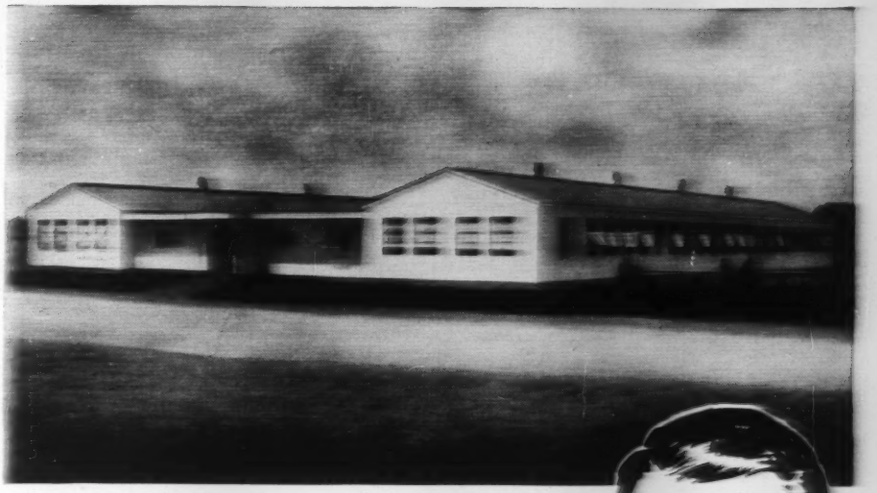
By John Carlton

A PRACTICE so far confined to advertising in Canada wins the wholehearted approval of *Editor & Publisher*, the guide, admonisher and friend of American newspaper publishers. It is the technique of attaching "hookers" to national advertisements. These small business "cards" carry the name and address of dealers who stock the product advertised. Clustered below and around the big ad, these "hookers" inform the reader where the nearest point-of-purchase is located. They range in number from six to—in one case—ninety. Recently, an issue of a metropolitan daily carried "hookers" for eight national advertisers. A wholesale distributor took a full page to illustrate and describe eight lines of lawn and garden equipment and listed over 70 dealers in as many Ontario centres who carried stock.

"We can't understand why newspapers in the U.S., particularly the smaller ones, don't develop this technique," comments *Editor & Publisher*. "Experience in Canada proves the truth of an *E&P* statement last October: 'One way for newspapers to increase their national advertising volume is to help make it more effective and resultful for the advertiser. This can be done by the "hooker" method or the local tie-in ad.'"

Between bank and commodity advertising the consumer is being violently pulled in opposite directions. The former urges the benefits of thrift and the latter parades the pleasures of spending. The Imperial Bank of Canada, the Bank of Toronto, the Royal Bank of Canada, and the Canadian Bank of Commerce are currently stressing the advisability of husbanding one's resources. Financial houses are pointing out that wise investments can bring more satisfactory returns than are obtainable from a savings account in a bank. Fortunately, the general economy of the country is such that the virtues of thrift and the benefits of spending may both be enjoyed.

Of 1,895,828 inquiries and complaints handled by the Better Business Bureaux in ninety-seven cities in the United States and Canada in 1953, there were only 17,507 having to do with advertisements requiring investigation and action. This was a post-war low and an indication that the policy of "Truth in Advertising", due in the main to self-policing within the industry, is making satisfactory progress.



GOOD LOOKING?
Of course—but
economy's the *big* story!

The people who contracted for these buildings may have worried about the cost. Perhaps as you might do now. But it wasn't long before they realized the many economies* of Armco construction. Because Armco STEELOX Buildings are Canadian fabricated, slow, on-the-spot construction was avoided. The result: large savings.

Armco STEELOX Buildings have all the advantages of traditional construction too. They are attractive, weathertight, permanent. Flexible in size and ground plan, you can insulate, paint, tastefully finish interiors, dismantle and erect on another site if need be.

Whatever your building problems, STEELOX Buildings are worth your investigation. Phone, write or wire our nearest branch or send this coupon today!

***Why STEELOX buildings save you money in construction.**

All-steel, fire-resistant interlocking panels form both walls and roof. They are shipped complete, ready for fast erection. There is no need for heavy structural framework.

15-2

Armco Drainage & Metal Products of Canada Limited,
Guelph, Ontario, Dept. S-3

Please forward complete details about attractive, low cost STEELOX Buildings.

Size of Building.....*Purpose*.....

Name.....

Address.....

ARMCO STEELOX BUILDINGS

Sackville Guelph Lennoxville Winnipeg Regina
Edmonton Calgary Vancouver

EATON'S

Summer will be beautifully strewn with straws from EATON'S

Big ones, little ones . . .
some with wild flowers
spilling from their crowns . . .
straws that gaily sail
and skim, rock and roll,
in Balibuntl and basket weaves,
polished or rough . . .
There's a fabulous
drift of straws at Eaton's,
to put a pretty top
on Canada's Summer . . .
under an awning
or under the sun.

EATON'S . . . CANADA'S LARGEST RETAIL ORGANIZATION . . . STORES AND ORDER OFFICES FROM COAST TO COAST

Conversation Pieces:

NOW ON DISPLAY at the Trade Fair in London, England, is $41,000 worth of Canadian mink, in a collection of 11 coats, capes and stoles. This is a joint presentation of the Canada Mink Breeders and the Canadian Government, to show off Canadian mink, and the collection was selected from Eaton's fur salons. The display will be seen in Paris later this month.

The BC Teachers' Federation has its first woman President in the 35 years of its existence. She is Helen Cryderman, of Vernon. The NB Teachers' Association will also have a woman President this year—Mrs. Corrine A. Blanchard, of Caraquet.

Books: This month Helen Guiton, of Montreal, is visiting the Paris publishers who recently brought out the French edition of her *A Country Lover*, re-titling it *Jean-Paul des Laurentides*. Awaiting the publication of her new novel, *The Ultimate Thunder*, is Jeann Beattie, now of Toronto, whose *Blaze of Noon* won the Ryerson fiction award three years ago.

Onions can be used as a perennial flower border. There are many species of flowering onions that have glossy foliage and flower heads in pastel colors. Bulbs are planted Spring or Fall.

Presidents: Mrs. R. M. Sherk, of Toronto, of the Ontario Federation of Home and School Associations; Mrs. J. H. Gillespie, of Winnipeg, of the Canadian Handicraft Guild, Manitoba Branch; Mrs. J. C. Hewson, of the University Women's Club of Vancouver.

Photo: Eaton's Commercial Studio

CHAMPAGNE *mink stole, one of the eleven fur pieces from Eaton's on display in London and Paris.*

Fellowships awarded by the Canadian Federation of University Women went to Llewellya Hills, of Windsor, Ont.; Eleanor Glen, daughter of Principal S. J. Glen of Knox College, Toronto, and Evelyn Petrushka, of Montreal.

One Paris designer of handbags has introduced the "cuff-bag". It is a yellow suede pouch with a glazed white handle that looks exactly like a man's shirt cuff, even down to the cuff link.

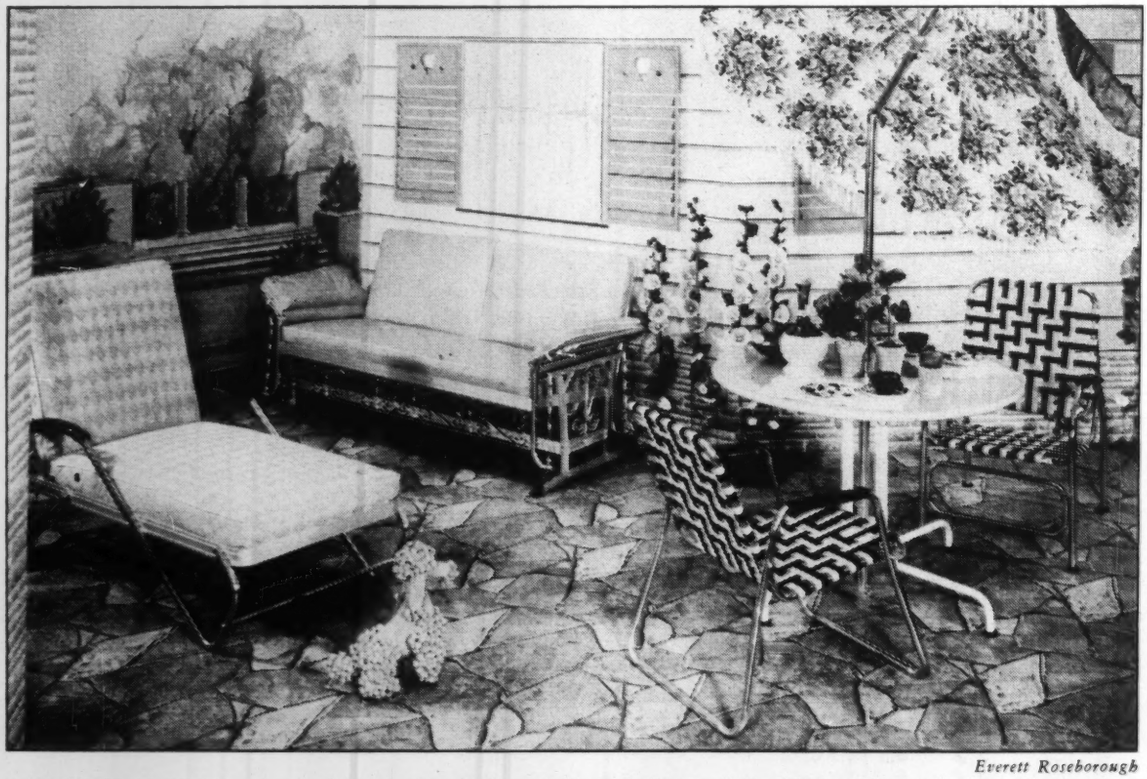
Juliette de Lavoye of Montreal is the first Canadian to be appointed an associate member of the Royal Society of Miniature Painters.

Weddings: Rosemary MacKeen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David W. MacKeen, of Ottawa, to John Turner Ross, son of Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. J. Gordon Ross, of Quebec; Joan Chipman Golding, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth L. Golding, of Fredericton, to Roswell Edward Fisher, son of Mrs. R. Eric Fisher, of Montreal; Marion Jean Torrance, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Torrance, of Carbon, Alta., to William John Cameron Kirby, recently elected MLA for Red Deer, Alta.

Pleasant Summer Living

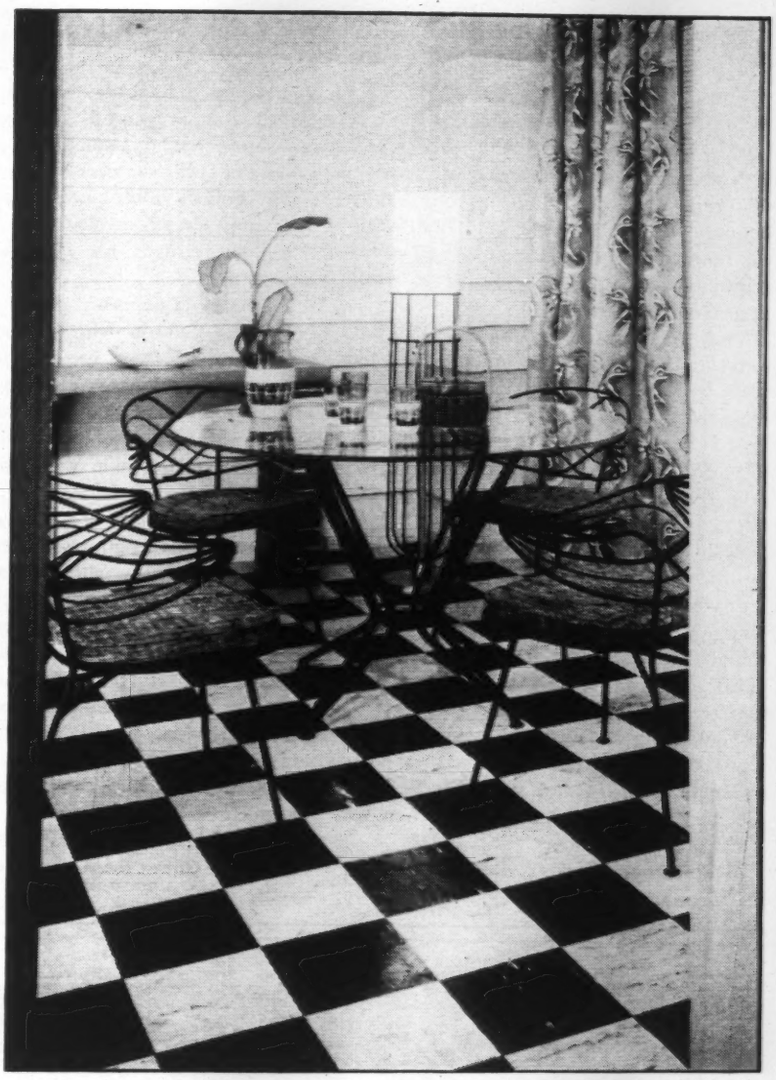
Ashley & Crippen

SUMMER SERVING: *Chafing-dishes in copper like those photographed here are new this season. At right is an extra large one ($74.95) and at left, is a double ($58.95 the pair). The pottery cream and sugar have copper tops ($7.95 the pair) and the coffee carafe in its wrought iron stand has brass fittings ($6.95). The large d'oeuvre serving dish ($13.95) has the same shell edging as the dinner set and coffee cups. At the left, is a large white pottery bowl for salads in which are gold-plated servers with bamboo handles (set $14.95). At Lindsay Studios, Toronto.*



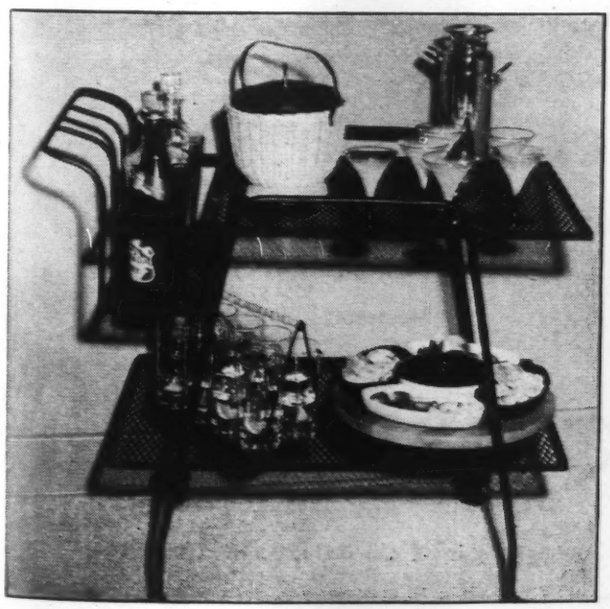
Everett Roseborough

PATIO SUMMER LIVING: *new and interesting is the plastic upholstery of the chaise, in a white bamboo weave ($64.50), and the glider in a flame color tapestry weave ($99.50). Both are by Bunting. The "Saran" plastic chairs are in a basket weave in two-tone green or red and white. The rocker is $29.50; the side chair, $19.50. All the furniture, of course, has light aluminum frames. The all-steel table ($24.95) and the Vinyl plastic-topped umbrella ($39.95) add glamour to the patio. At Simpson's, Toronto.*



Eaton's Commercial Studio

IN THE BREEZE WAY: *a smart way to utilize space in summer is to set a summer table of wrought iron and matching chairs in your breeze way. The 5-piece set photographed here is $507.50. At Eaton's College Street.*



BAR CART: *lightweight black metal ($47.95) with accessories that include the thermos bucket in a wicker casing ($11.95) and the smoke-centre cocktail glasses with platinum rims (each $1.50). On the lower shelf is a Lazy Susan of black-and-white pottery on a wooden stand ($13.95) and a glass rack of wrought iron, with bamboo handle ($4.50). At Lindsay Studios, Toronto.*

Ashley & Crippen

QUICKLY SELLS TO FOUR PUBLICATIONS

"I received a cheque from the Wheeler Syndicate, Montreal, for a short short. Also, lately, the 'Farmer's Advocate', the 'Family Herald' accepted articles on women's activities, and I have contributed a number of articles on farming activities in Algoma to the 'Farmer's Magazine', Toronto."—Mrs. Albert E. Caufield, Hilton Beach, St. Joseph's Island, Ontario, Canada.

Why Can't You Write?

It's much simpler than you think!

SO many people with the "germ" of writing in them simply can't get started. They suffer from inertia. Or they set up imaginary barriers to taking the first step.

Many are convinced the field is confined to persons gifted with a genius for writing.

Few realize that the great bulk of commercial writing is done by so-called "unknowns."

Not only do these thousands of men and women produce most of the fiction published, but countless articles on business affairs, social matters, travel, hobbies, local, club and church activities, etc., as well.

Such material is in constant demand. Every week thousands of cheques for $25, $50 and $100 go out to writers whose latent ability was perhaps no greater than yours.

The Practical Method

Newspaper work demonstrates that the way to learn to write is by writing! Newspaper copy desk editors waste no time on theories or ancient classics. The **story** is the thing. Every copy "cub" goes through the course of practical criticism—a training that turns out more successful authors than any other experience.

That is why Newspaper Institute of America bases its writing instruction on the Copy Desk Method. It starts and keeps you writing in your own home, on your own time. And upon the very same kind of **actual assignments** given daily to metropolitan reporters. Thus you learn by **doing**, not by studying the individual styles of model authors.

Each week your work is analyzed constructively by practical writers. Gradually they help to clarify your own **distinctive** style. Writing soon becomes easy, absorbing. Profitable, too, as you gain the "professional" touch that gets your material accepted by editors. Above all, you can see constant progress week by week as your faults are corrected and your writing ability grows.

Have You Natural Ability?

Our **FREE** Writing Aptitude Test will reveal whether or not you have natural talent for writing. It will analyze your powers of observation, your imagination and dramatic instinct. You'll enjoy taking this test. There is no cost or obligation. Simply mail the coupon below, today. Newspaper Institute of America, One Park Avenue, New York 16, N.Y., U.S.A. (Founded 1925). (Licensed by State of N.Y.)

Free

Newspaper Institute of America,
One Park Ave.,
New York 16, N.Y., U.S.A.

Send me, without cost or obligation, your *Writing Aptitude Test* and further information about writing for profit as promised in SATURDAY NIGHT, May 15, 1954.

Mr.
Mrs.
Miss _____

Address _____

(All correspondence confidential. No salesman will call on you.) 98-E-594

Copyright 1953 Newspaper Institute of America

Impressive in its simplicity this serpentine front chest of drawers can be made in sizes suitable for livingroom, hall or bedroom. The crossbanding and line inlay completes the chest to make it a very beautiful piece of furniture.

LIONEL RAWLINSON LTD.

Designers and Makers of Fine Furniture

647-649 YONGE ST. TORONTO

1527 CRESCENT ST. MONTREAL

Food

By Bevis Walters

While not a nourishing food, cucumbers have a definite place in the culinary world and have held that place for more than 3,000 years. Served properly they are as easily digested as most other foods.

They are indigenous to India and Persia. Early round-the-world travellers took the seeds back to Europe and cucumbers were recorded on sale in England as far back as 1575. There are Chinese cucumbers three feet long, Japanese cucumbers which keep their tips raised from the ground like a watchful serpent, snake cucumbers which are coiled and twisted and there are the small types called gherkins. Some are white and others lemon yellow or lemon green, but most are dark green and shiny. Commercially, cucumbers are divided into five types: pickling, dual purpose, slicing, forcing and novelty.

The slicing variety is the one most usually seen in the food stores. They vary in length from eight to sixteen inches and are the kind we refer to herein when we write about cucumbers.

While cucumber is excellent for whitening the hands, its chief value is its subtle cooling flavor. There is almost no food value under the dark green shiny skin, but there is plenty in the skin itself. For this reason, cucumbers should always be served with the skin on. They can be used raw for canapés, salads and garnishings. When cooked, they may be served in many ways—boiled, fried, buttered, baked, stuffed and squeezed.

Popular recipes for cooked cucumber are:

Kentucky Cucumber: Boil cucumbers, dice them, season with salt and pepper, cover with hot sour cream and serve.

Buttered Cucumber: Dice, remove seeds and strings. Boil gently in salted water. Drain them dry when well cooked. Sauté in butter and sprinkle with chopped parsley just before serving.

Fried Cucumber: Cut cucumber into half inch strips lengthwise. Dry well with a cloth. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Beat an egg well, dip the cucumber sections into it and then roll them in bread crumbs. Fry in deep fat or butter.

While the Russians do not claim to have invented the cucumber, they do make a soup from it. This is called Rossolnick, but I do not know the recipe. However, I understand it is well worthy of the notice of epicures.

How to eat cucumbers and not get indigestion? Chew them thoroughly. It's as simple as that.

Portrait of **Miss Marilyn Lavis** won the **1954 John Kennedy Trophy** for the best portrait in the show.

ASHLEY & CRIPPEN has again won outstanding recognition for photographic excellence in the 1954 Convention of the Ontario Society of Photographers.

•

Portrait of **Miss Toby Robins** won the **1953 Nina Gilbert Memorial Trophy** for excellence in portrait photography.

ASHLEY & CRIPPEN

196 BLOOR W. TORONTO

PHOTOGRAPHERS — MOTION PICTURE PRODUCERS

WHITE *for summer: Coro's new "Dazzle White" costume jewellery, white enamel on gold, in choker, earrings and bracelet, priced from $1 to $4 each.*

Photo: Ken Bell

• •

Speak of the Devil —

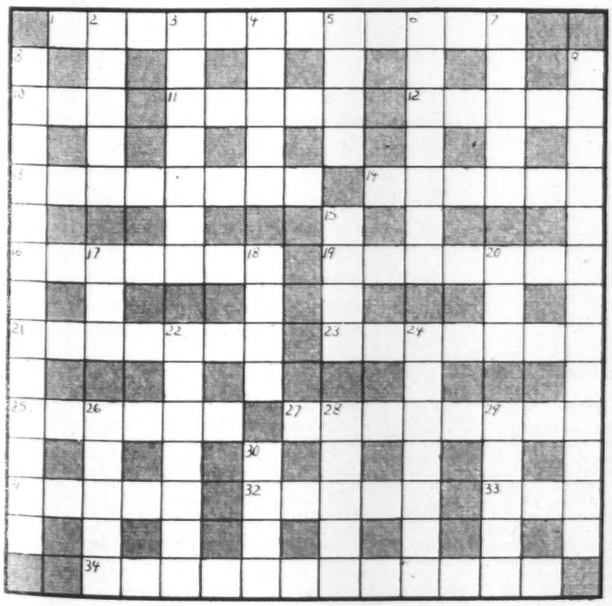
By Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. How 13 behaves, naturally! (12)
10. It's shelled out on Hallowe'en after a vegetable made from 20. (3)
11. It will, in short, weave this. (5)
12. "Don't let her go!" as the cockney exclaimed. (5)
13. See 3.
14. Made by eight points, nothing having been lost. (6)
16. F.N.D.—Address—Turkey. (7)
19. Kind of worm that gnaws at a Russian bureaucrat? (3, 4)
21. May be caused by hitting the drum too hard? (7)
23. So called, because one must straighten up after them? (7)
25. We like it with a silver lining. (6)
27. Did Nero seek all over for it, to illuminate his fiddling? (8)
31. Between heaven and hell? (5)
32. It turns to air, at an unexpected appearance of the king of 33. (5)
33. See 32. (3)
34. Satan takes a month to change the race. (5-3-4)

DOWN

2. Fibre used by Whistler? (5)
3. 13, 8. Either way you're headed for the depths. (7,3,5,3,3,4,3)
4. Italian equivalent of many 33s, so named. (5)
5. We don't expect 13 ever catches it. (4)
6. Its coat is a dry-cleaner's nightmare, no doubt. (7)
7. Bewildered, the D'Oyly Carte got rid of Tracy because he would! (5)
8. See 3.
9. A well set-up type of imp? (8, 5)
15. Dig for food, you worm! (4)
17. I.O.U.s make it frantic, perhaps. (3)
18. Just the same you may get ten cents for this, in change. (4)
20. Appease, after removing disorderly others of its kind. (3)
22. Author to tick off? (7)
24. A geologist might find it in a nice zoo. (7)
26. Of or by smoking? (5)
28. Is it superfluous for the C.N.E. to take up art? (5)
29. Your slip is showing! (5)
30. Means by which The Unwritten Law became known, no doubt. (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Married
5. Admirer
9. Orangemen
10. Topic
11. Eternal
12. Eleanor
13. Astound
14. Chaste
18. Access
20. Billets
24. Morocco
26. Hobnail
27. Umber
28. Blackhead
29. Handled
30. Lodgers

DOWN

1. Moored
2. Readers
3. Ingenious
4. Dumpling
5. Arnhem
6. Mitre
7. Repents
8. Recorder
15. Half-baked
16. Yarmouth
17. Highball
19. Corn bin
21. Trapeze
22. Morbid
23. Blades
25. Cyril

(313)

Don't take chances

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Letters

Christians, Heathen

I MUST protest the "smarty" and high-handed nature of your comment, "The Temple Incident" (April 24). It is quite possible that the Christians, who were worried about the nature of the visit, expressed themselves somewhat narrow-mindedly. While I agree with them, I was not worried about Her Majesty's plans.

Your arguments are illogical. First, you fail to distinguish between being a Christian, and being a Citizen. It is possible, in Canada, to be a good citizen, and yet not accept any variety of Christian Teaching or Practice. As Queen, Her Gracious Majesty reigns over Christians, Buddhists, etc. (as you say), and certainly, they are not second class Citizens. But many are heathen—to use an old-fashioned word. Your argument would prevent any missionary work anywhere. It makes vain the martyrdom of countless men and women, who would not publicly burn incense to Caesar, though the Roman Empire did not care what they thought privately. Secondly, the title, Defender of the Faith, has been defined by the Canadian Government as "belief in a Supreme Being". This falls short of its original intention, of course, but does not include the case of "The Tooth", since Buddhism is an "Atheistic Philosophy" having *no* Supreme Being of any kind, but only pantheistic contemplation. . .

(REV.) JOHN G. MCCAUSLAND, S.S.J.E.
Bracebridge, Ont.

Funeral Directors

IN DISCUSSING funeral directors, Mr. Garner selected *all* his references from the United States without questioning their relationship to conditions on this side of the border. Thus, his Mr. Chambers who became a funeral director with eighth grade education would be nonplussed to discover that he would require his Matriculation to register in Ontario, followed by two years' apprenticeship during which period he would enroll for three months' formal lectures from a faculty including several University professors. Comparisons in the average cost of funerals in the two countries, and in two generations when Mr. Garner disinters a 1920's Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. report, are likewise not applicable, and averages of "$600 or $732" must be unknown here.

The implication of fabulous profits is included in Mr. Chambers's testimony that a $30 casket is generally sold for $150. Again I do not know the equivalent Canadian figures, but the fallacy of the implication is obvious. In addition to the casket, the family is relieved of the burden for all arrangements and in addition are entitled to the following facilities (and their estimated values): funeral home or chapel rental for 3 days (Is $15 per day unreasonable?), $45; embalming, $10; hearse and family car, $20; miscellaneous (paper notices, acknowledgement cards, door attendant, etc.), $10; total, $85.

Re the stated deals between the medical profession, funeral directors, insurance agents, cemetery officials, and any others that Mr. Garner may have mentioned and I've overlooked, it's a rash man who will ever say "never" or "always" and for that reason, considering the large number of individuals involved in the various groups, such isolated transactions may have occurred. Similarly in reporting, an occasional article will appear which, because of its unsupported implications, editorial comment and accent on the sensational at the expense of the normal, is branded "yellow journalism". The rebuttal to this charge is the confidence and respect the majority of these men command in their own communities. In recent years, two funeral directors have served as mayor of the largest Canadian city west of Montreal. . .

Montreal West GORDON J. MACK, MD

Of Many Things

THERE can be no comparison between Welsh nationalism and French provincialism. The French-Canadian, for all his lip-service to liberty, has always let the priest do his thinking for him while the Welsh are the most independent and free-thinking of peoples. Stevenson's analogy is all wrong.

Trail, BC. OWEN WILLIAMS

YOUR Front Page piece on the Soviet Concert is a typical bourgeois sneer at brilliant performers. Are you, perhaps, still smarting from the defeat of a Canadian hockey team?

Toronto ALEX PORLASKI

. . . I AM disturbed at the way you mention . . . on the front page that Adam "wagered an apple against possession of Eden and lost", etc. Your statement is, to my mind, irrelevant, irreverent and implies the acceptance of the common misconception that Adam "did not do much wrong—only ate an apple".

Nowhere in the Bible is Adam even mentioned as losing because of an apple. It was plain disobedience—eating of the fruit of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil.

Westmount, Que. EDITH M. BELL

I CANNOT conceive of what kind of person Richard Bellefontaine must be when he writes so disrespectfully of royalty, particularly when every newsreel and picture shows the Queen thinner and more wan from the rigors of her present tour. A home for her in each of the Dominions would spare her this gruelling fatigue.

(MRS. G. W.) ALMA HENDERSON
Regina

AS a high school student, I should be most interested to know Richard Bellefontaine's source of information . . . The Queen is not, as so many believe, the English Queen reigning over Canada. Her Majesty is the Queen of Canada. . .

We, as Canadians, should be proud of Canada's greatness, but that greatness has little meaning for us unless we have a clear comprehension of our heritage.

Westmount, Que. D. IAN GRAN

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Where minutes fly by cycling, playing tennis, swimming, sailing, fishing.

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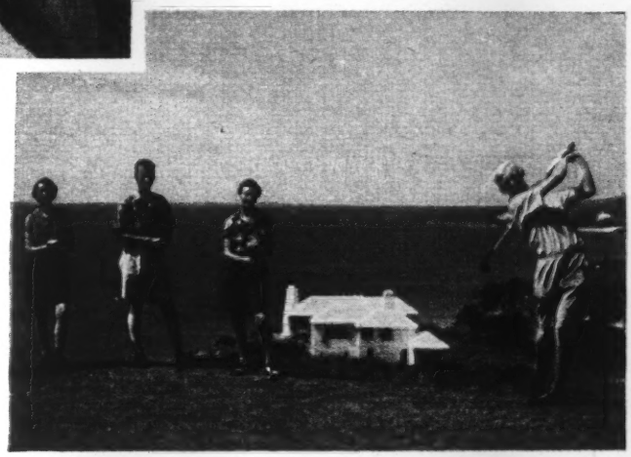

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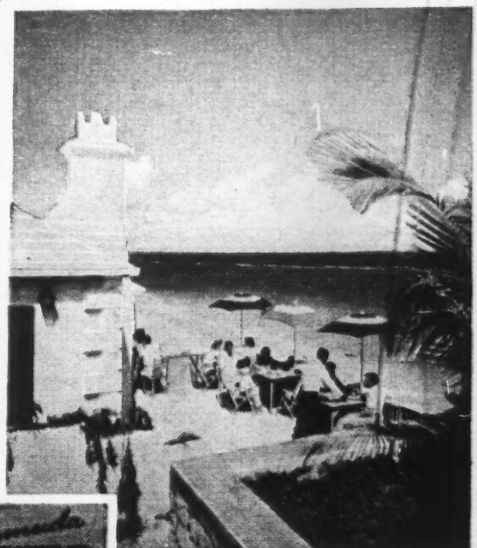

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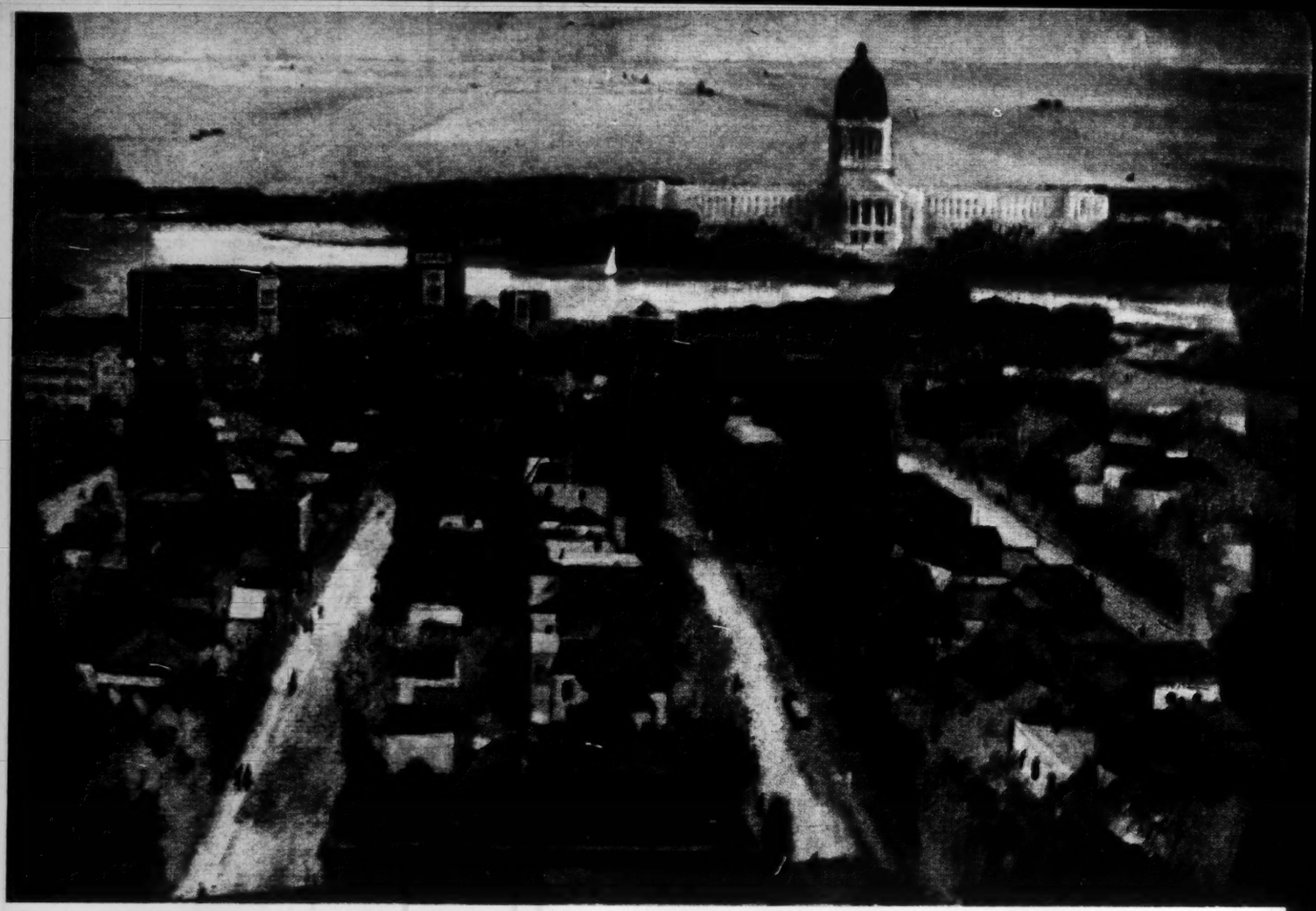
The variety of living accommodations is amazing. The Belmont Manor Hotel with its 18-hole golf course and the waterside Inverurie provide everything for vacation fun. Bermuda's largest seaside resort, Castle Harbour ranks as one of the world's greatest hotels. Hub of social activities is Elbow Beach Surf Club, an oceanside "resort estate," with beautiful beach, sports, dancing nightly. Pool or Beach, the Princess Hotel, Cottages and Beach Club has each, plus a beautiful harbour setting near Hamilton's shops and activities.

Bermuda's guest houses are unique. Cambridge Beaches, a distinctive cottage colony, has bathing and water sports at your door. Faraway Cottage Colony has one of Bermuda's finest beaches—ideal if you're taking the children. Newstead, a charming early-Bermuda mansion overlooking Hamilton Harbour, offers sports, magnificent location, congenial surroundings. The Mid-Ocean Club boasts a world-famous golf course, a beautiful secluded beach and congenial atmosphere.

Hamilton's shops display the best Europe has to offer. You can pick up a gift in Wm. Bluck & Co. in china, glass, silver or furniture. You'll find a complete stock of foreign cameras in The Camera Shop where printing and developing are done. A. S. Cooper & Sons overwhelm you with imported china, silver, antiques, furnishings and fine clothing for men and women. Peniston-Brown Co. has an outstanding selection of Guerlain, Caron, Lanvin, Patou, Chanel, Corday, Nina-Ricci, Millot perfumes. H. A. & E. Smith is the big store in Bermuda with just about everything in clothing, furnishings, and antiques. If you can't find the clothing you want at Trimingham's you are hard to please. For tooth paste, razor blades and such there's a Rexall drug store, The Phoenix, on Queen Street. Out in lovely Somerset, in The Irish Linen Shop, there is beautiful linen for every need. And your holiday isn't complete until you see how, through enfleurage and distillation, delicate Lili Perfumes are made.

Shopping finished, you can relax after dinner at The Bermudiana Theater where your favourite stars perform. Come on down, it's wonderful.



Regina, painted for the Seagram Collection by R. York Wilson, R.C.A., O.S.A.

The Seagram Collection of Paintings builds world-wide goodwill for Canada

Over a year ago, a unique collection of 52 paintings of 22 Canadian cities took to the air for an unprecedented 30,000-mile international goodwill tour.

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Now back in Canada, the Seagram Collection is presently on a two-year tour of Canadian cities. Thus, Canadians from coast to coast will have the opportunity of seeing these 52 colourful Canadian ambassadors of goodwill.

R. YORK WILSON, R.C.A., O.S.A. Born in Toronto, he has painted all over Canada, including the Arctic, and in Mexico, France, Spain, Canary Islands, Morocco. President of Ontario Society of Artists 1946–48. Winner of J. W. L. Forster Award 1945 and 1951. Ardent experimentalist, he is now working in an exciting new medium.

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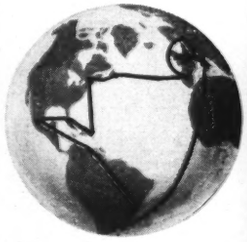

The House of Seagram